THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 46. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The Killing of Castanon at Key West.

The following are the most interesting portions of the examination before Judge Lock, of Monroe county, Florida, in the matter of the Key West tragedy:—

W. T. Tine, Marshal of the city, heard a shooting at about 11 o'clock, 31st January, in the morning; saw Russell and two Cubans; one of the latter had a pistol, the other a sword; immediately saw a man wounded and another firing; knew by sight the one who was firing; there were many pistol shots on both sides; saw a man wounded in the head running out of the hotel; did not see the person killed.

Felipe Alonso (Spaniard, wounded) knew Castanon, who was killed in the smoking-room of the hotel; was in bed when the shooting began; put on my clothes and went down carrying my pistol; when below, met Mateo Orazco and Rodriguez; they were firing at Castanon; knew these parties two days before; tried to fire at Orazco, but my pistol would not go off; went into the parlor to arrange it, when three persons began firing upon me; these were Orazco, Rodriguez, and another; I struck a man on the head with a revolver; I did not know his name, but think it was Botella; tried to go upstairs, but was caught by my coat-tail and was unable so to do; arrived at the stairway, I was again fired upon and when I got up was not permitted to return below. N. Lozano, Orazco, Rodriguez, and Kosano proposed to fight a duel with Castanon in the woods; he agreed so to do; I opposed it; every time these persons came to the hotel they attempted to see Castanon alone; was informed on Sunday, by a young Spaniard, that a negro had been hired to assassinate Castanon—that he had been followed by this negro, who was dressed in white and had a Cuban flag in his hat; I was wounded in the head and hand, but could not say who did it; Eugenio Arias, Carlos Rodriguez, and Alexandro Mendoza proposed to Castanon a duel with Mateo Orazco; afterwards Rodriguez and Lozano came to propose the same thing; my friend Felipe Alonso and I were opposed to this, because we feared an assassination; Lozano and Rodriguez came many times upon this same business; afterwards they wished to see Castanon privately. Henry Bryant (person of color, who seems to know more about the affair than any one else) knew Castanon by sight; saw him breakfast in his room, No. 11 Russell House; was at his room at 12 M. to say two Cubans wished to see him; he went down where the Cubans were; all went towards the door where there were other Cubans; they were all arguing and disputing, when one of the Cubans slapped Castanon; Castanon threw aside the cigar he had in his mouth, and gave back a slap to the Cuban, at which moment the slapped Cuban drew out a pistol; at the same time Castanon pulled out his pistol and moved back towards the door of the parlor; when near the door of the reading-room the Cuban fired; Castanon fell, but while on his knees fired at the Cuban; there were three men beside Castanon when the firing began, but the other two I could not identify.

THE BLACK RIVER TRAGEDY.

Particulars of the Assassination of General St. John Liddell.

The New Orleans *Picayune* publishes the statement of an eye-witness of the killing of General Liddell on the New Orleans and Camden packet St. Mary's. The murder was the result of a long-standing feud, which, it is said, had been renewed in some way in connection with the transactions out of which grew the killing of John Nixon, Jr., at the Boston Club rooms in New Orleans.

The boat was on her way to New Orleans from Camden, and was laying at Garrett's Landing, taking on cotton, when Cuthbert and William Jones, sons of Colonel Charles Jones, came on board and said that their father was to get on the boat at his landing, as he was going to New Orleans with cotton. This came to General Liddell's ears, and he asked one of the clerks of the boat to let Jones know that he was on board, and that he had better not come on. This was told to the two young Joneses, who went on shore and started for their home, about one mile below.

When the boat reached Jones' Landing, Colonel Jones was seen on shore, with his trunk ready and having some twenty bales of cotton to ship. The boat had considerable trouble to make her landing, and General Liddell, with Colonel Morrison and a Mr. Marbury, sat down at the officers' table and commenced to dine. Colonel Jones came on board; and as he passed the table, going aft, he looked at the General, who laid down his knife and fork and rose in his seat.

Colonel Morrison laid his hand on General Liddell's shoulder and said "Stop, General."

When Colonel Jones had passed about ten or fifteen feet he turned and fired directly at Gen. Liddell, who fell, and whilst falling drew his revolver and fired at Jones, who again fired, the shot also apparently taking effect. The two sons each fired one or two shots. The ball from General Liddell's pistol missed its aim and lodged in the top of the cabin about twenty-five feet from where the General fell. General Liddell did not speak after he was shot, but died immediately.

Upon examination it was found that he had been struck three times, two of the balls entering very near the nipple of the left breast, and one in the neck.

There were four other bullet holes found in the wood work near where he fell. After the shooting Colonel Jones called on Colonel Morrison to arrest him, but it appears no actual steps to do so were taken by the gentleman named. Colonel Jones and his sons then went on shore, and the boat returned to the Liddell plantation with the body, where it was left in the charge of Colonel Morrison.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Crisis in the State Politics—Alleged Corrupt Condition of the Legislature.

The Raleigh *Standard* of the 21st inst. publishes a display leader addressed "To the People of North Carolina," in which it says:—

The course of the Legislature has been such that it has lost the confidence of the people of North Carolina. We have long known this, and have repeatedly warned it that the time would come when no party would be willing to sustain it. There are some good men in it to whom very much credit is due for the manner in which they have battled for the right. But their efforts have been unavailing. Bad and unscrupulous men have obtained a crowd of weak-minded members, and now control the Legislature.

Its every act now directly injures the State.

Under pretense of benefiting the people, bills are passed which are antagonistic to the interests of the people.

It has ruined the credit of the State.

It has, led by men who care for nothing but their unworthy selves, passed laws which will render its name infamous forever and forever.

We denounce this Legislature as unworthy the support of the Republican party, or the support of any honest man, irrespective of party.

We denounce a majority of its members as unfaithful to the trusts which they received from the people who so unfortunately elected them.

We refuse to recognize this Legislature as a Republican Legislature.

Enough Republicans in the Legislature turned traitors to give the power into the hands of the Democrats. They have used that power, and have done everything possible to injure the people and to disgrace the State. In a few weeks more they intend to kick aside their miserable allies, and to proclaim that the deeds they themselves have done are a part of the record of the Republican party. It would be false, but falsehood is a "Democratic" virtue.

The time for protests has passed—they have proved unavailing.

The time for action has come—let it be such as will prove the might of a betrayed and injured people.

We call upon the people of North Carolina to repudiate men so regardless of the welfare of the people and of the honor of the State.

Let the Republicans of every city, town, and village in the State hold meetings in which they shall solemnly deny all sympathy or connection with the Legislature which now misrepresents the people of North Carolina.

Let them condemn the wanton waste of the people's money, the many weeks of useless wrangling, the stain brought upon the honor of North Carolina by the Legislature, that the world may know that the Republicans of North Carolina have no sympathy with the Assembly whose deeds have dishonored the State.

ROCHEFORT.

What Was to Have Been Done With Him and How He Was Arrested—The Barricades.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Rochefort has been arrested, as the cable will, long before you receive this, have told you, and he is now in St. Pelagie Prison.

However facile may be the conversion of Prefects a la Saul to Prefects a la Paul, of Orleanist to Liberal Imperialists, and of Liberals such as M. Ollivier to humble servants of the empire, they have a hard task before them who expect to make anything less gentle or less wily than an inquisitor-general out of Father Pietri. Who can fancy him acting otherwise than by means of plots, subterfuges, disguises, and the rest of the mysterious enginery by which he has made the secret police a superstitious terror to the crowd. The army, whose soldiers, mute, sullen, regardful, meet one at every turn, a mighty and overwhelming force wielded by the hand of one man, the despotic instrument of a despot, presents itself as a material warning and threat. The police force, in its sombre garb, half soldier, half priest, as silent, as sullen, and regardful as the soldier, has a greater air of mystery, and suggests a more pervading power. Both these powers are irresponsible to public opinion, and perfectly regardless of it, and between the bright uniform of the soldier, from which the eye cannot escape, and which makes a point in every Parisian prospect, and the dark dress of the police officer who, always present, is never seen till close at hand, a force is brought to bear on this people that thus far has succeeded in making them a race of slaves. All their wit, all their cultivation, all their wealth, all that makes the assertion seem ridiculous, avail nothing against the logic of facts. Slaves they have been trained to be, slaves they are, and slaves they must remain for many a long year to come. I declare to you that often, in my weariness of spirit with the watching this perpetual domination of tyranny, poor little Concord, with its one Emerson, seems to be worth all Paris, and the State that could produce a Lincoln worth all France.

To come back to Rochefort's arrest. It was managed in this way. It was believed that he would be arrested after the adjournment of the sitting of the Chamber on the 7th instant. He had been notified that the time allowed him after the pronouncing of his sentence had expired, and he was invited to deliver himself up a prisoner. He, in terms not quite so polite, refused to do so, and, going to the Chambers, took his seat in his accustomed place.

A *conference* on the subject of Voltaire had been announced for that night, by Messrs. Flourens and Rochefort, and you may well believe that there was a tremendous crowd collected about the Salle de la Rue de Flandres, where the *conference* was to take place. It was a demonstrative crowd, too, making no pretense to conceal its sympathies, and filling the air with the *Marseillaise*, the *Lampion*, cries of *Vive Rochefort, Vive la Republique, a bas l'Empire*, &c., &c. Flourens arrived first, and making his way to the hall with difficulty, announced that Rochefort was certainly coming, and tried to keep up their spirits by assuring them that the Government wouldn't dare to arrest a Deputy. Meanwhile Rochefort reached the street in which the Hall is situated, and dismounting from his cab was making his way through the crowd, when a few police officers disguised as *ouvriers* seized him, crying, "Vive Rochefort," and mounting him upon their shoulders were surrounded by a cordon of other pretended *ouvriers*, and in this way pushed along towards a gate that barred a passage opening nearly opposite the Hall and leading to another street parallel with the Rue de Flandres. This passage, of which the crowd was either ignorant or had forgotten, had been probably fixed upon by the police for their purpose, and the trick was no doubt very cleverly managed. As soon as Rochefort had been got inside the gate it was shut and locked, and the police with their prisoner hurried along to the other end. Here there is another fence with a gate, and the police ordered the concierge to unlock it, which she did with a good deal of reluctance, but 'twould be a bold man or woman in Paris who would long debate with a policeman, so the gate was opened and there stood a voiture that had been made ready, into which the captors and their victim entered and drove rapidly off to the prison.

Meanwhile the news quietly reached the hall that Rochefort was taken, and created a great excitement. M. Flourens, whom you may remember as the one who disputed with Rochefort about taking the body of Victor Noir to Paris, had now no one to dispute his right of initiative, and he took it boldly in a way for which I greatly fear he will suffer severely. Drawing a pistol, he exclaimed:—"I declare the revolution begun," and discharged it in the air. The Commissionaire of Police declaring the meeting dissolved, the crowd became furious, and began to maul and hustle that supernumerary. He was in danger of his life, when Flourens, seizing him by the collar and presenting his pistol to his heart, told him he was a dead man if he spoke. He then exchanged his pistol for a sword, which he drew from a sword-cane, and waving it about his head, drew the whole crowd after him into the street. Strangely enough, there was no force visible either of soldiery or of police, there being even fewer of these last than is ordinary, and no attempt was made even to disturb Flourens, who, still holding the commissaire, marched along the street in the midst of the mob, filling the air with shouts and cries for vengeance. The non-appearance of the military seemed to inspire them with about equal hope and fear, and in spite of the noise and seeming fury, there was a want of that deep emotion and feeling that filled them on the day of Victor Noir's funeral. If Rochefort were a different man, and if Flourens had been a different man—two deadly "ifs," you see—the issue of that night would have also been vastly different. 'Twould be long to tell all the events of the night, and as they have thus far led to nothing, I will not go into them in detail. A few feeble attempts at barricades were made, the passengers being ordered to descend from two omnibuses, the vehicles banged over on their sides, and a rude, ineffectual barrer constructed with them, and the loose stones about a building going up near by. In other places, cabs were more or less politely emptied of their occupants and tipped up in the same fashion, but when it came to manning the barricades the stuff was wanting. When the soldiers came on the ground, the ouvriers, and I am sorry to say M. Flourens with them, disappeared from the scene. The truth is that for any effectual movement of this sort—if indeed any such movement be any longer practicable in Paris—two things are wanting, arms and experienced leaders. The revolutionists have neither; and besides, the intellect of the Republican body is wholly opposed to the old-fashioned methods. They believe in fighting the Empire with ideas, and establishing the future republic on the same sure foundations. They are patient and confident, and they have the sense to see that in a question of material force the Emperor has them wholly at a disadvantage. Still, though it may be barbarous to say it, one could wish to see a disposition in the body of the people to sacrifice something for liberty. But they do not think it worth while to sacrifice anything.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Apprehensions for the Safety of the Steamer—Twenty-one Days Since She was Heard From—Description of the Vessel.

Nothing has been heard from or of the steamer City of Boston, of the Inman line, which left New York on the 25th of January, and cleared at Halifax on the 28th, for Liverpool. She has not been spoken, as far as yet ascertained, by any vessel.

The missing steamer was built by Messrs. Todd & McGregor, at Partick, near Glasgow, and was launched on the 15th of November, 1864. She is a remarkably fine specimen of naval architecture, having, like the rest of the numerous fleet belonging to the Inman line, been built with especial care, and has always received the highest premium at Lloyd's, and been ranked in the highest classification by the Association of Underwriters in Liverpool.

In her general build and aspect the City of Boston bears a strong resemblance to the splendid steamer, which in speed rivals those of the Cunard line, the City of London, belonging to the same company, and as well as the others which constitute the Inman fleet she is large, commodious, and handsome, and is propelled by engines of great power. The City of Boston is an iron vessel, and in her construction the greatest care was taken in selecting the very best material as regards tenacity and strength, while every attention was paid to secure speed, safety, and comfort to all on board of her. Besides being a mail steamer she is designed as a passenger ship of the first order, and is 305 feet long in the keel and four rake, and measures 332 feet in length over all; her moulded beam width is 39 feet, and she is 27 feet 6 inches deep in the hull, from the bottom of her hold to the spar deck. She is of 2278 tons of the old measurement, and is propelled by two engines of 300 horse-power (nominal), and was built with a three-flange propeller, but the engines are capable of working up to considerably more than 600 horse-power. The City of Boston, like the rest of the Inman fleet, is ship-rigged, a large spread of canvas being assigned to her to act in aid of her propeller in securing steadiness and speed in sailing. The ribs, beams, and plating of this fine vessel are all exceedingly strong and built of the best material, the whole of the framing is securely bound together by heavy stringer plates and ties, and the ship is transversely divided into eight compartments by seven strong and well-secured water-tight bulkheads, which reach from the keelson to the upper deck.

As might well be supposed in so large and fine a ship, the passenger accommodations on board the City of Boston are of the very best description. The principal saloon is 40 feet long by 18 feet wide, and is 7 feet 6 inches high in the ceiling, and is fitted up with the usual luxurious elegance which characterizes this line. The state-rooms connected with the saloon are capacious, well-furnished, and efficiently supplied with the means of ventilation. Of these there are a sufficient number to accommodate upwards of a hundred first-class passengers. The accommodations for passengers of the second and third classes are also ample and of the best kind. Every department connected with the management and working of the ship, which is under the command of Captain Halcrow, is of the very best description, and consequently every hope is entertained of her ultimate safety. She is provisioned for fifty-eight days, and this apart from her cargo, which consists in a great measure of supplies of food.

The following is the passenger list of the City of Boston on her departure from New York:—

Mrs. M. Cosgrove,	C. P. Archibald,
Mr. Guiquene,	Mr. Roland and wife,
A. C. Morton,	W. M. Cochrane,
J. Whittaker and wife, four children, and infant,	James Cosgrove,
Dr. Tupper,	Mr. Lawder,
Allan Ebbs, wife, child, and infant,	R. J. McDonald,
James Aeshead,	James McKinnon,
M. A. Praeger,	John Levesly,
J. McCall,	Duncan McDonald,
	F. H. Prieur,
	T. O'Neill.

ADVENTURES OF COUNT VON BELLOW.

Revelations of the Career of a Wonderful Scamp—How he Wooed and Won Miss Conkey, and How he Raised his Money—Where he Operated, and What he Thinks of Life.

Since the arrest of "Count" Otto von Bellow at New Providence, on Monday, and the brief *expose* of his financial and amorous escapades published in the papers, additional revelations have been vouchsafed by the duped parties, including members of the young lady's family and the pastor of the church of which she is a member, which proves him to be an adroit and accomplished adventurer. The young lady's name is Mary E. Conkey.

CAREER OF THE NICE YOUNG MAN.

He had been but a short time in this country prior to his arrival in Elizabeth, although he speaks the English language fluently, besides being a person of pleasing address and winning manners.

HE JOINS THE CHURCH.

After domiciling himself in that city, he became a member of the Broad Street Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Miller is pastor. Miss Mary E. Conkey was also a member of the same church and a contralto singer in the choir. Miss Conkey was worth about $40,000.

HIS WOOING.

After a time spent in wooing the fair Miss Conkey, and an engagement being effected, the complacent Count took up his residence with her family, and the marriage shortly afterwards ensued. The mother and the pastor (Dr. Miller) were dissatisfied with the match. But the young lady was eager to become a countess, and the matrimonial bond was duly sealed.

HOW HE RAISED MONEY.

Soon after he induced Miss Conkey to sell her property on Jefferson street, Elizabeth, and purchase a villa at Westfield. Here, as alleged, he represented himself as a doctor of good standing in Brooklyn, and, to give plausibility to his pretensions, several of his associates visited him there, ostensibly to seek medical advice. Besides being a disciple of Esculapius, he introduced himself as an agent of the firm of Spaulding & Halleck, Wall street brokers, and thus succeeded in obtaining money from the following persons:—

HIS VICTIMS.

William Burshaus, $2800; Oscar Marsh, $150; Charles Conkey (brother to the young lady), $2000; Mrs. Conkey (mother to the young lady), $3500, besides several smaller sums from various others. Charles Marsh, a friend of the Conkey family, also loaned him $1800 to defray the expenses of his nuptials.

WHERE HE OPERATED.

When his creditors found no returns forthcoming for their investments they commenced to doubt the financial integrity of the gentlemanly Otto, and on watching his movements discovered, as alleged, that his operations were confined to the New York gambling houses and not Wall street.

FOUND OUT AND ARRESTED.

Indignant at being thus victimized, they sought redress by procuring his arrest and incarceration on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

A DEVOTED WIFE.

Despite all these accusations and the maledictions of his victims, the pitiable young wife is unswerving in her affection, and still affirms that his character is without reproach and their mutual love unabated. Yesterday morning she visited him in his cell, remaining nearly an hour. At her departure she told Mrs. Ward, the jail-warden's wife, that she was prepared to share his fate, even to the poor-house.

HIS NOBLE CONNECTIONS.

Dr. Miller states that at the time of his marriage he attested that his mother was a cousin of Count Von Bismark.

MORE LOANS.

Last evening it was discovered that a man named J. J. Coyne, a gas-fitter of Elizabeth, was another creditor to the amount of $100, and that at the time of his arrest he was negotiating a loan with a Wall street broker named E. V. Demmock. He will be arraigned before the Court of Special Sessions on Monday, when all the witnesses are expected to be present.

"QUEER" AND QUEER PEOPLE.

Brooklyn as the Home of Counterfeiters—A Mysterious Box and Trunk.

The latest counterfeiting case, upon which the Brooklyn police and United States authorities have been working very diligently for the past two or three years, furnishes an additional chapter to the many interesting ones which have been given heretofore by that city.

The story in this case hinges upon a mysterious trunk which had been left by some party in a house on Underhill avenue which had been rented by ex-Alderman Tierran, and which the curiosity of the occupant, in whose charge the trunk had been left, led him to open. It appears that about two years since a man named J. B. Doyle rented the house on Underhill avenue from Alderman Tiernan, and as he appeared to be a very worthy man, the alderman left a portion of his furniture with him for safe keeping. Subsequently Mr. Doyle left the premises and requested Mr. Dumphy, the gentleman who took the house, to allow him to leave a box and trunk which it was not convenient for him to remove at that time. Mr. Dumphy promised to do so, and these remained in the house for a long time, when the curiosity of Mr. Dumphy was attracted towards them, as there appeared to be no signs of the owner ever turning up again. The house, it should have been stated, stands on the Prospect Park property. Mr. Curtin, who is agent for the commissioners, had occasion to go to the house to collect the rent from Mr. Dumphy, and during one of his visits Mr. Dumphy related the circumstances of the former occupant leaving a mysterious trunk and box in his care. On a consultation they decided to open them, and on doing so were greatly surprised to find that they contained property which might not be considered altogether safe for a man to claim. Mr. Curtin reported the matter to the Prospect Park Commissioners and they had the trunk and box removed to their office, at the corner of Livingston and Court streets. They then informed the United States Marshal, and he in turn transmitted the facts to Washington. Colonel Whitley, of the Secret Service, visited Brooklyn and made an investigation into the affair. He said that he believed, from the description which had been given him of Mr. Doyle, he must be the gentleman the United States authorities had been looking for about five years.

The first box contained the following property:—One hand-press, one box of sulphuric acid, one box of muriatic acid, one box of shellac, one jeweller's eyeglass, two metallic plates, one steel roller No. 1, one inch diameter; one do. two inch diameter, one bowl of black lead, five pounds of sulphate of iron, one brass conducting rod for batteries, five rods with wire attached, a small soldering iron, five glass jars which had evidently been used for battery jars, a five-gallon stone jar, a jeweller's bench vise, three jars with lead caps, a saw, pair of pliers, lot of polishing stones, a tin box containing engravers' plates, two pairs of compasses, an engraver's burnisher, a scraper, tracing point, punch, paper of rosin, rotten stone, charcoal, lot of burnishing stones, two cans printers' ink, five batteries, eight zinc plates, one fourteen tracing-plate, bottle of quicksilver, a plate plastic wax. The second box contained one press, two steel presses, three to four inches square and three-quarters thick; been used for patterns, copper sheet 4x8 to 1/4x7 or 8 polished on one side, a large axe, and a screwdriver.

Not a little to the surprise of Mr. Dumphy, he received a call from Mr. Doyle about two months since, when that gentleman stated he was ready to relieve him of his charge. Mr. Dumphy told him that he supposed he would never call for them again, and added that he had handed them over to the Prospect Park Commissioners, where he might get them. Mr. Doyle prosecuted his inquiries there, when he was informed by one of the clerks, who was familiar with the case, that the boxes were locked up and the gentleman who had the key was out. He said he would call again, and yesterday he again made his appearance at the office of the Commissioners to get the boxes. Then a boy was despatched for the detectives, who had been on the look out for him. Mr. Doyle left the office and was proceeding through Court street when he was taken into custody. On searching him at Police Headquarters two receipts for the rent of house No. 789 Lafayette avenue and $500 in greenbacks were found in his possession. He says they have got hold of the wrong man, that he has no connection with any counterfeiters, and that he has not been guilty of anything which rendered him liable to arrest. He says he rented the premises No. 789 Lafayette avenue for a friend of his, who was coming from the West to occupy them. He gave them the keys of the house in Lafayette avenue, and told them they were welcome to search the place. They did so, and found a quantity of ladies' apparel which he claimed was his wife's. He also says that he is a respectable farmer and his arrest is a mistake.

Colonel Whitley has been telegraphed for, and in the meantime the prisoner will be held by the police.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The entire morning was taken up with an assault and battery case, in which a party in Richmond resented an insult to his mother, and came out of the fight second best, and which the jury had not decided up to the time of our going to press.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

Augustus L. Baptista and wife vs. William H. Mabrey. An action of trover to recover for a lot of jewelry alleged to have been given the defendant as collateral security for the payment of a debt, and by him unlawfully retained after tender of payment was made. The defense contended that the transaction was a *bona fide* transfer of the jewelry in satisfaction of the claim. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Howard Spenser vs. Guthra W. Strong. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff $830·55.

John Crump vs. John B. Nelson. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff $1707·63.

James C. Fareira vs. Wolf, Mayer & Co. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. The defense denied the delivery of the goods and the authority of the agent to purchase. On trial.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	91⅛
Con. Stock Scrip...	97⅛	Pacific Mail Steam...	42⅝
do. scrip.....	95	Mil. & St. Paul R.ex d	64⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail....	26⅜	Mil. &St. Paul pf.ex d	78⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.....	97⅛	Adams Express.....	64
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	87⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co....	21⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	103	Tennessee 6s, new..	49⅝
Chi. and N. W. com..	71⅝	Gold...	118⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref..	88¼	Market irregular.	
Chi. and R. I. R.....	110¼		

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of Hon. Anson Burlingame at St. Petersburg—The President Signs the Mississippi Bill—The Whisky Tax—Court-Martial of Captain Grimes.

Financial and Commercial

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. Anson Burlingame at St. Petersburg.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—A cable despatch, received here this morning, announces the death of the Hon. Anson Burlingame, of the Chinese Embassy, at St. Petersburg to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary Fish has advices that Mr. Burlingame, Chinese Minister, died at St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning.

[A full sketch of Mr. Burlingame's life will be found on our fourth page.—EDITOR.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Court-Martial—Captain Grimes, U. S. M. C., Dismissed the Service.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The following General Order has been issued by the Navy Department in the case of Captain John H. Grimes, U. S. M. Corps:—

1. Before a Naval General Court-Martial, convened by Rear-Admiral T. Turner, U. S. N., at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, January 17, 1870, of which Court Commodore D. McDougal, U. S. N., was President, was arraigned and tried:—

Captain John H. Grimes, United States Marine Corps, on the following charges and specifications, viz.:—

Charge I.—"Scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals."

Specification 1.—"In this: that the said Captain J. H. Grimes, United States Marine Corps, did, during the month of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, while at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, go or send to, and procure from, Louis de Silva, ward-room steward of the United States ship Pensacola, the sum of two hundred dollars in United States gold coin. He, the said Captain J. H. Grimes, has failed to pay the sum named, although frequently applied to for the amount by the said Louis de Silva, ward-room steward.

Specification 2.—"In this: that the said Captain J. H. Grimes, United States Marine Corps, did deposit and leave with the said Louis de Silva, ward-room steward of the United States ship Pensacola, his commissions as First Lieutenant and Captain in the United States Marine Corps, as security for the before-mentioned debt of two hundred dollars, which commissions the said Louis de Silva still holds.

Specification 3.—"In this: that the said Captain J. H. Grimes, United States Marine Corps, did, on or about the thirteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, address a note or communication to the said Louis de Silva, ward-room steward of the United States ship Pensacola, in words as follows, viz.:—

"MARINE BARRACKS, August 13, 1867.—Dear Steward:—Will you be so kind as to lend me $90, for to oblige me very much. I will pay you as much interest as you see fit to ask, as it is a great favor. I wish you to send the money in a package by the man that hands you this, as I have got to use the money by this evening. I am officer of the day, and I will send you the note or bring it right away.

"Yours, in haste, J. H. GRIMES,
"Captain U. S. M. C."

Specification 4.—"In this: that the said Captain J. H. Grimes, United States Marine Corps, did fail to comply with his written promise given to Commodore William Rogers Taylor, under date of October 28, 1869, in words as follows:—'I further promise that it (that is, the debt) shall be settled within ten days from this date.'"

Charge II.—"Violating paragraph thirty-six (36) of Regulation Circular Number 1, dated Navy Department, August 1, 1865."

Specification.—"In this: that the said Captain J. H. Grimes, Captain United States Marine Corps, did, during the month of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, borrow money from Louis de Silva, ward-room steward of the United States ship Pensacola."

T. TURNER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding Pacific Fleet.

U. S. Flag-Ship Mohican, Off Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, January 14, 1870.

To each of these charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

Finding.—The Court found the said John H. Grimes, Captain in the United States Marine Corps, "Guilty" of all the charges and specifications preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court, thereupon, sentence the accused "To be dismissed from the service of the United States."

II. In pursuance of the Act of Congress for the better government of the navy, approved July 17, 1862, Section 1, Article 19, the sentence in this case has been submitted to the President of the United States, and he has approved the same.

III. Captain John H. Grimes, United States Marine Corps, accordingly ceases to be an officer of that corps from the date of this order.

In revising the proceedings of the court, it was not deemed needful to consider whether the first charge is sustained by the specifications under it, nor whether any of these specifications are defective, in consequence of the omission of material allegations. The circumstances attending the commission of the offense, set forth in the second charge and its specification, are of a character so scandalous as to render the sentence of dismissal both just and imperative as a punishment for that offense.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

The Tax on Whisky.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—It has been ascertained upon application to members of the Committee of Ways and Means, I learn, that the question of increasing the tax on whisky to one dollar has never been considered.

The Mississippi Bill Signed.

The President has signed the Mississippi bill.

FROM NEW YORK.

Methodist Convention.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 23.—The Methodist Convention last night adopted a resolution declaring the manufacture or traffic in liquor a crime against God and man.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. — Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 118¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 114½; do. 1865, do., 114¾; do. do., new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113⅝; do. 1868, 113⅝; 10-40s, 112½; Virginia 6s, new, 65½. Missouri 6s, 91⅝; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 32½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97¾; Erie, 26; Reading, 98; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103; Chicago and Rock Island, 119⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191¼; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

FROM THE WEST.

Temperance Meeting.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A monster Temperance meeting assembled in Farwell Hall last evening, in response to a call from the Congressional Temperance Society of Washington. The hall was filled. An immense petition in favor of closing the liquor saloons of Chicago on the Sabbath was presented. It is said to contain twenty thousand names.

Washington's Birthday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was observed in this city yesterday by the closing of the banks, the Post-office, Custom-house, Board of Trade, and Stock Exchange, but not by the business houses and citizens.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 23—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92¾. American securities quiet. Five-twenties of 1862, 89⅝; 1865s, old, 88⅜; 1867s, 87¾; 10-40s, 84⅛. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 111¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11¾@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 23—11 A. M.—Linseed cakes quiet; Linseed Oil declining, and is quoted at £32. Sugar afloat quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Bourse opened active. Rentes, 74f.

ANTWERP, Feb. 23.—Petroleum opened firm at 60¾f.

LONDON Feb. 23—1·30 P. M.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88¾; 1867s, 87¾. Illinois Central, 111¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—1·30 P. M.—Lard dull at 60s. 6d.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1870.

Currency continues very abundant in our market, and with only a moderate business demand for it. Rates favor the borrowing classes in nearly all cases. Lenders show quite a commendable confidence in commercial credits, and lend freer on paper to all who can present good vouchers. The rates are exceptionally low, being fully 2 per cent. below the average at this period last year.

We quote call loans at 5 per cent. on acceptable collaterals, and time loans having two to three months to mature at 6@7 per cent. according to credits.

Gold is quiet and continues to gravitate towards the 15s, though the movement is slow. The market opened this morning at 118¾, declined as low as 118⅝, and about noon it was selling in New York at that figure.

Government bonds are quiet enough in this market, the chief transactions being on foreign account, but prices, compared with those of Monday, show a further advance of ⅛@¼ all through the list.

The Stock market was quiet, and prices about steady. In State and city securities there were no sales to-day, but prices are fairly steady.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with some sales at 49⅛@49 3-16. Pennsylvania Railroad was firm; sales at 57⅛. Minehill Railroad sold at 51½@51⅝; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54¼. 13⅜ was bid for Catawissa; 35¼ for preferred do.; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal stocks there was nothing doing. 6 was offered for Schuylkill; 16, b. o., for preferred do.; and 32½ for Lehigh.

In the balance of the list the only sales were in Mechanics' Bank at 31½, and Manufacturers' do. at 50.

—The Union Pacific Railroad sold from July 28, 1869, to January 31, 1870, 134,025 acres, at an average of $4·00, amounting to $614,993·85.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6500 City 6s, New.	100¼	200 sh Reading R...	49⅛		
6 sh Mech Bank..	31½	20	do.....	49⅛	
2 sh Manuf Bk....	56	500	do..is.	60.49 3-16	
11 sh Penna R.is.	57¾	50	do.....	49¼	
8 do.....	57¾	100	do..s3d.is.	49¼	
100 do ..is.3d.	57¾	200	do.....is.c.	49¼	
13 sh Minehill R..	51¾	200	do.....is.	49 1-16	
110 sh Leh Val...is.	54¼	105 sh	Minehill..is.	51¾	
54 do.....is.	54¾	10 sh	Cam & A R.	116¼	

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115¼; do., 1864, 114¼@114¾; do., 1865 114⅜@114⅝; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 113⅜@113⅝; do., 1868, 113⅜@113½; 10-40s, 112⅛@112¼; Cur. 6s, 111½@111¾. Gold, 118⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@117⅝; do., 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, 114⅜@114⅝; do. 1865, new, 113⅝@113¾; do. 1867, do. 113⅜@113¾; do. 1868, do., 113⅜@113¾; 10-40s, 112⅛@112¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111½@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 118⅛@118⅜; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $835@875; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $960@970; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $695@710.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115¾; do. 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, 114⅛@114⅞; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do., July, 1867, 113¼@113½; do. July, 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 5s, 10-40, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111½@111¾. Gold, 118¼@118½.

NAHE & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	118⅛	11·30 A. M.	118⅛

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF COLD PORK.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

About eleven years since, a legitimate answer to the popular conundrum, "What makes more noise than a pig under a gate?" would have been, that international pig in San Juan Island. And, strange to say, it was dead before it began to make a noise. This was the way of it: An exasperated Yankee settler shot the trespassing pig of a Scotchman, and the Scottish Shylock, unwilling to accept double the value of the animal in return, must needs have his pound of flesh; and, getting officer and warrant from Vancouver's Island, would have impounded said Yankee in some Vancouverian British bastile, had not the latter threatened the same process with the officer which had previously proved so effectual with the pig.

The Yankee denied British jurisdiction over that island, and proposed resistance *ei et armis*. He was not arrested; and the impulsive Harney sent over a company of troops to protect the interests of American citizens on the island. The authorities of Vancouver protested, and two or three British ships of war anchored off San Juan, but did not venture to fire upon the American troops encamped within short range of them. A little international breeze at once blew up between this country and Great Britain, which bade fair to brew into a storm, until the pacific and paternal old General Scott was sent over to settle matters. He did it with a patched-up plan for the joint military occupation of the island, which, for want of a better, has sufficed up to this time.

The question of the right of possession to San Juan is not a complicated one. The physical situation is this:—The British island of Vancouver, curving along the coast line from the northwest as if it were a huge marine monster, seems to have bitten and swallowed a large mouthful of land out of the northwest corner of the United States territory. The island of San Juan, and several others occupying the straits between, appear like crumbs dropped from the mouth of Vancouver when the bite was stolen. The 49th parallel of latitude cuts off quite a slice of Vancouver, and the British Government, in agreeing upon that boundary line, made an express stipulation that gave them the whole of it, to which our Government assented.

But Britain has a way of taking an ell when she is given an inch; and, though for a time satisfied with Vancouver, finally set up a claim for San Juan. The injustice of the claim is clear enough when we consider the principle on which the Canadian water boundary line is settled elsewhere, always following, in the case of disputed islands in rivers and straits, the deepest channel, a principle which gives us, for instance, Belle Island, opposite Detroit. Now, the Straits De Haro are the deepest channel between Vancouver and the United States, and San Juan, in consequence, justly belongs to us. The channel of Rosario Straits, which the great Britannic Pecksniff concluded to claim as the water boundary, and which cuts of San Juan from us, has an average depth of fifty fathoms less than De Haro. Previous to 1850, we held San Juan in peace. Between that time and 1859, Great Britain cultivated a hankering after the tidy little island, till, in consequence of cold pork, in the latter year the dispute took open form, and was only pacified with patchwork.

Within a few days, an injunction—not of Barnard but of secrecy—was dissolved, and the proceedings of the Senate in executive session last April upon the proposed treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the water-boundary line in Puget Sound were made public.

It appears to have been proposed that the distinguished President of the Swiss Confederation, whose name most unfortunately escapes us, should arbitrate between the two countries as to this water boundary. Vigorous and exhaustive speeches were made, opposing any such settlement, and the distinguished President has not yet been requested to arbitrate. The question now is, Shall the patchwork policy continue, or shall we demand our rights and prosecute the demand?

OUR BETRAYAL OF REPUBLICANISM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The attitude in which the United States has been placed by the present head of the State Department in reference to the only two questions which touch the traditional policy of this country on this continent is humiliating in the last degree. As to Cuba and the shameful efforts of Mr. Fish against the cause of independence in that island, the facts are well understood, and the opinion of the people is settled. In the case of Paraguay, however, where a little republic has battled in behalf of republican independence for five years against a colossal empire, the present action of the United States is equally disgraceful. During the continuance of this contest Mr. Fish suspended diplomatic relations with Paraguay, the weakest of the belligerents, without any other cause than the ridiculous and humiliating pretext stated in the annual message, that the war had made communication with our minister there somewhat difficult! But the fact is, that under the last administration we were on the point of going to war with Brazil for the purpose of maintaining our right of free communication with our legation at Asuncion. Mr. Fish's pretext, therefore, mortifying as it is to the nation, has not even the merit of truth.

It is well known to the country, and has never been denied, that the withdrawal of our Minister from Paraguay was a piece of personal malice perpetrated by E. B. Washburne, for one week Secretary of State, to revenge a private quarrel of one of his numerous brothers. In this sweeping revenge not only President Lopez and the Paraguayan people had to suffer, but the traditional policy of our Government was to be reversed, our moral support withdrawn from the cause of republicanism in South America, and the whole weight of our official influence thrown in favor of the extension of the Brazilian Empire, and consequently of human slavery, over the whole eastern portion of that continent.

We still remain without a Minister in Paraguay; and notwithstanding repeated and gross indignities offered to us within the last twelve months by Brazil and her allies, our relations with those countries continue undisturbed, and their diplomatic agents in Washington are the only sources through which Mr. Fish seeks and obtains information in regard to the position and prospects of President Lopez. For it is well understood that Mr. Kirk, our present Minister to the Argentine Republic, is wholly in the interest of the Government to which he is accredited, and that he makes an open boast of his hostility to Paraguay. But even if he were impartial, he has no means of information except such as the Government of Buenos Ayres allows him.

Is it not time that some inquiry should be made in Congress to know what reclamation has been made upon Brazil for the plunder of our legation in Asuncion a year ago, and for the other indignities to which we have been subjected by this pretentious and arrogant empire? If the cause of republican independence in South America has to be sacrificed to General Grant's affection for the eldest Washburne, let us at least have satisfaction for the repeated insults to which we have been subjected by the Brazilian Government and its pliant tool, the Argentine Republic.

The prestige and influence of the United States in South America have been sorely damaged by the unfortunate career of Mr. Washburn while Minister in Paraguay, by the withdrawal of our Minister accredited to President Lopez, and by the present pitiful attitude of the national administration. With Congress alone lies the remedy.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NEW VIRGINIA.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is not difficult to be wickedly virtuous, and a thousand contemptuous things are sooner said than one wise one. Certain Senators showed this out very fully, in their rage against the wayward sister Virginia, seeking to return. They exhausted upon her all the language of opprobrium—reviled her as still unrepentant, and full of fell designs. To hear their holy horror was to imagine that the moment of re-entry into the Capitol would be attended with the thunders of an earthquake, falling pillars, moaning victims, gloom, dismay, and terror, the death-shrieks of Freedom, and the eternal farewell of Hope! But the new Representatives walked quietly in, and took their oaths and their seats. There was no crisis. The January light streamed in more blandly than ever. Stillness reigned within, and gladness without. All around the Capitol was solidity and repose. And so it has continued even until now.

Virginia herself, which was said to be devoted to treasons and stratagems, and forever given up to all the Furies, remains equally serene. She moves back to her old place with unexceptionable dignity and grace. Her high satisfaction and good purpose have been indicated through every organ of expression. Enthusiastic popular meetings have hailed the change. The public journals of every party shade have all joined heartily in the chorus—for the first time pervaded with one common sentiment, since the sweeping rage of the Rebellion. And lastly, we have the evidence in an official shape in the language of the new Governor, Walker, who opened his recent address with the joyous exclamation, "The voice of Virginia is again heard in the national councils!" and closed it in these patriotic strains:—

"Are we not admonished by all the love we bear her, by our veneration of her past and our hopes for her future, to stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder, earnest, and, above all, united in a common effort and a common purpose to reorganize and rehabilitate the State, and to start her out once more upon the high road to glory, glittering like the morning star, full of life and joy?' What we need in Virginia, what the nation needs to-day, is the inauguration and cultivation of a broad and catholic national spirit, unsullied by local prejudice or selfish and sectional interest. We must not forget that we are to-day a part and parcel of the American nation. Our destinies are inseparably linked with its destinies. Its growth will be our growth, its advancement our advancement, its glory our glory. I confess to a strong and conscientious belief in what is popularly styled 'manifest destiny.' It is manifest to me that the future destiny of the nation points unerringly to the gradual extension of its limits until the entire continent shall have been embraced within its boundaries. And I believe that upon this same continent there is to be formed and moulded a new, distinctive, well-defined, and grand American nationality."

No one can fail to recognize this as the spirit of the best days of Virginia—the spirit which used to animate her before she was beguiled by modern Democracy into the downward path of secession. It is every way worthy of the State which had more to do than any other with the founding of the republic, and whose fame was most closely interwoven in other days with all the glories of its history. No spirit could be more completely opposed to that which was imputed to her by the Senators who sought still to keep her in banishment. Every statement of the existing feeling in Virginia, and every prediction of her future conduct, have been utterly falsified. Never was malignant speech more ignominiously confounded.

This exemplification of the wrong and folly of harsh distrust ought to serve as a standing lesson, all through this business of reconstruction, of the good policy of liberal judgment and a generous dealing. Experience enough has now been gained to insure an early and triumphant completion of the entire work with the exercise of ordinary discernment and discretion. Every national interest and every national sentiment demands the speediest return of confidence and unity.

WANDERING WILLIE.

From the N. Y. World.

Since his retirement from office, the Secretary of State who during the administration of Mr. Lincoln made so many hopeful and unfulfilled prophecies, has been a wanderer upon the surface of the earth. He has visited Alaska, and its Arctic solitudes grew warm to him as he thought of the coldness of his radical friends, who refused to nominate him for the Presidency. He tarried in California, and sought to win popularity among the much-shaken citizens of San Francisco by predicting a total cessation of all earthquakes in less than sixty days. He has dwelt in Mexico, and gained a new claim to distinction as one of the few men living who have seen the peripatetic Juarez. That eminent Mexican President is so constantly occupied in flying from fresh insurrectionary movements that Mr. Seward could hardly have met him that had he not adopted the plan of sitting quietly at Puebla, and waiting until Juarez came round. Together they smoked the cigar of peace, until the Mexicans became convinced that Mr. Seward was endeavoring to buy a few volcanoes with the view of annexing them to the American Union, and thereupon broke out into some fifteen or twenty new and independent revolutions, in order to impress Juarez with the inadvisability of permitting any of his loyal subjects to pass under the control of the great republic. And the West India islands, too, have known the gracious presence of our wandering Willie, who had shaken hands with Santa Anna, stood beside the tomb of Columbus, and beheld with wonder and admiration the loyal Cuban volunteers, who refrained from assassinating him only because he wore a bright yellow instead of a blue neck-tie. And now the exile returns from his wanderings by land and by sea, and is once more to plant his foot upon his native heath and mention that his name is quite as illustrious as that of McGregor. The Common Council of our noble city has determined to welcome him. They have agreed to receive him at the Academy of Music, though with what ceremonies we are not informed, unless the singing in chorus of "Willie, we have missed you," by both boards, Mayor Hall acting as perceptor, be one of them. Why his return should seem a matter of especial moment to the aldermanic mind is also by no means clear, unless, indeed, he has brought a new and unusually wretched pattern of pavement from the more barbarous districts of Mexico, with which to pave the Fifth avenue, in place of the late concrete abomination. However, it is perhaps a good thing to have him home once more. Here he is comparatively harmless. He can bargain for no new volcanic islands and compromise no precarious Presidents while in his hermitage at Auburn. He has rather passed beyond the age when he can travel with safety to himself or to any one else; and, should he hereafter remain quietly at home, amusing himself with the cultivation of the peaceful parsley, the contemplative cabbage, and the thoughtful turnip, wherewith the aged Diocletian busied his latter days, he will show that wisdom which becomes an aged and unappreciated statesman.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The appeal of Fitz John Porter to the President of the United States for a re-examination of the proceedings of the court-martial in his case was yesterday brought up in the Senate by Mr. Chandler, who offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any recent correspondence in his possession on the subject. Mr. Chandler spoke at considerable length denunciatory of General Porter, and was followed by Mr. Wilson, who urged the propriety of granting the asked-for re-examination, after which the matter was disposed of by Mr. Chandler withdrawing his resolution. The question in its present shape seems to be very easy of solution. General Porter commanded a corps at the second battle of Bull Run, and was charged by General Pope with wilful disobedience of orders and neglect to attack the enemy, resulting in disaster to the Union army, upon which charges he was sentenced by court-martial to dismissal from the army and disqualified forever to hold any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States. In his appeal he represents that he is in possession of important evidence, not before attainable, which will vindicate him entirely from the accusations upon which he was sentenced, and files with the petition interesting letters from general officers who were engaged on both sides in the battle referred to in corroboration of his statements. The application is also accompanied by recommendations by Senators Wilson, Sherman, Harris, and Foster, General N. P. Banks, Governor Curtin, and others for the appointment of a commission to review the case and ascertain whether or not injustice has been done.

Almost innumerable instances are on record of the re-examination of court-martial proceedings since the war, many of which resulted in the vindication of the officers under sentence and their restoration to command; and, in view of the high rank held by General Porter at the time of his trial, his faithful and distinguished services down to the date of his alleged offense, the positive character of his statements in his appeal, and the recommendations for a review of his case, it seems to be eminently fit and proper that his application should be granted. Now that the jealousies and animosities of the war have nearly if not quite all subsided, a commission of perfectly disinterested officers would undoubtedly be able to thoroughly investigate every circumstance involved in the case, and their verdict would finally settle all doubts on this much disputed question. If such a commission were to confirm the sentence of the court-martial, it would serve to augment the ignominy of the alleged offense and be a conspicuous warning for the future; while, if the innocence of the accused were to be established, it would not only make reparation for a grievous wrong, but gratify the whole people, who never knowingly acquiesce in the perpetration of injustice. General Porter asserts that he is able to prove that his conduct during the second Bull Run campaign was entirely in accordance with his duty as a soldier, and there seems no good reason why his request for an opportunity to prove his innocence, urged as it is by distinguished statesmen, should be denied when there are so many precedents for the reinvestigation.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 6 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 8 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 1 25

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.
We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.
The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.
Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26§

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
First Mortgage Sevens
AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from October 1
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
$16,000,000,
AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.
The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.
$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS
Bought and Sold.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1336 North NINTH Street,
1 7§ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets,
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS
2 2m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 26§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 12 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 12 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North R. River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 8 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAP,
12 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
ZODIAC,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On FRIDAY, February 25, at 6 A. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
1 4 L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
1 4 No. 56 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 3§ No. 132 South Wharves.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening the hall of the Literary Department of the University of Pennsylvania was comfortably filled with ladies and gentlemen to listen to a lecture on Social Science by Professor McIlvaine.

—The City Troop, under the command of Captain Frederick E. Rogers, met at the armory on Twenty-first street at six o'clock last evening and proceeded to a popular restaurant, dismounted, and, in accordance with a time-honored custom of the corps, honored the memory of the illustrious Washington by an elegant dinner.

—Mrs. Armstrong, while walking on Kater street yesterday, was thrown down by a boy who ran against her, and had a hip fractured. She was removed to the residence of her niece, Nineteenth and Kater streets.

—A dwelling on Thirteenth street, below Jefferson, was entered yesterday afternoon and robbed of household goods. A man was afterwards arrested who had forks and spoons on his person, which were identified as the stolen property. He was locked up for a hearing at the Central Station at two o'clock to-day.

—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the coal-oil works of S. Lord, at Twenty-fifth street and Passyunk road, were destroyed by fire, originating from sparks from a locomotive. The loss is estimated at $5000, which is covered by insurances in Wheeling and Baltimore companies.

—The Young Mennerchor celebrated its eighteenth anniversary yesterday. The members and invited guests partook of a handsome banquet, and speeches were made by a number of gentlemen. Mayor Fox was present.

—At a meeting of the School Directors of the Thirteenth ward, held yesterday, it was resolved that they request the Councilmen of that ward to move a reconsideration of the action recently taken by Select Council on the appropriation for teaching music in the public schools. It is expected that the teachers, at their next meeting on Saturday, will pass resolutions in favor of continuing the instruction of music in the schools.

—In response to a call to voters and taxpayers opposed to the desecration of Independence Square, twenty-three persons assembled last evening at Market and Merrick streets. Mr. A. R. Paul presided, and stated that this was an adjourned meeting, and although the assemblage was small the movement against Independence Square was controlled by those who were deeply in earnest.

A printed petition, prepared by a committee, urging the Legislature to prevent the desecration of Independence Square, was presented to the meeting for signatures, and the Secretary read resolutions adopted by the Keystone Battery opposing public buildings on Independence Square. A series of resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

—St. George's M. E. Church, situated on Fourth street, below Vine, presented a novel, imposing, and attractive appearance last evening. The body of the church was graced with the presence of a large number of Masonic Knights Templar, in full uniform, for whose especial behoof divine services were held. The Rev. Dr. Robert H. Pattison, Past Eminent Commander of the Philadelphia Commandery No. 2, and Past Grand Prelate, officiated, and occupying seats on the pulpit were Sir William J. Kelly, Eminent Commander of Mary Commandery; Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr., Sir Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, Sir Charles L. Hale, Sir Charles S. Kingston, and others. Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., delivered the sermon on the occasion.

—Charles Ingersoll, Esq., delivered an address before the Democratic Association yesterday, on the occasion of the celebration of Washington's birthday by that organization.

Domestic Affairs.

—Messrs. Hamilton and Flanagan are the Senators elect from Texas.

—The Indiana Republican State Convention met at Indianapolis yesterday.

—Seventy lives were lost by the disaster to the steamer Emma on the Mississippi.

—Cases against two more members of the present Congress for the sale of cadetships are nearly ready for report.

—Messrs. Pettis and Bishop were heard by the Committee yesterday in explanation of the charges against them in relation to the sale of a cadetship.

—A delegation from the Legislature will leave for Washington on Thursday, to urge Congress to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Independence in 1876.

—A further delay will be proposed in the case of Mr. Whittemore in the House to-day, and, if not granted, a motion will be made censuring and allowing him to resign his seat.

—Evidence was given before the Military Committee yesterday that the money received by Mr. Whittemore for his West Point cadetship was given to colored institutions in his district.

—The House Banking Committee will probably recommend that the fifty million increase in the currency be put in the shape of national bank notes, upon a basis of three per cent. bonds, free of taxes.

—An attempt was made at Havana yesterday by a number of men to get hold of the captain of a fishing schooner, who, it was said, assisted Castanon's assassin to escape from Key West. Consul-General Biddle procured the arrest of the offenders and a guard for the sailor.

Foreign Affairs.

—Belgium will not permit money or valuables to be sent through the mails.

—The discussion of the new Constitution for Porto Rico will probably lead to a rupture between the parties in the Cortes.

—A bill restraining, and in some cases prohibiting, Sunday trading has passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

—A vessel has been wrecked on Cape Bon, North Africa. In the vicinity of the wreck was seen a tent, over which the American flag was flying.

—A report favoring decentralization of the Executive administration has been submitted to Napoleon and the Legislature by the Minister of the Interior.

—Jules Favre's interpellation regarding the domestic policy of the Government was defeated in the Corps Legislatif yesterday by an overwhelming majority.

THE PARIS RIOTS.

How Rochefort was Arrested and the Barricades were Formed—The Blouses not Aware of Rochefort's Arrest.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—That fatal telegraph—fatal to us correspondents, I mean, for if it were properly managed it would be a benefit to all the world, which it is not at present—will have told you hours ago both of the arrest of Rochefort and the result of that most righteous judicial measure. At 4 o'clock I was talking to a gentleman fresh from England, and he said, "Paris seems to me deadly lively." "Too quiet," I answered.

Early in the evening the streets were as dull as Regent street on a wet Sunday evening—it seems difficult to go farther. I went to several assemblies and heard no word of any movement, and yet every one in Paris knew that Henri de Rochefort would be arrested that same evening. He is arrested; so will his *confreres* be when they can be caught—*voila la difficulte*. The results of this arrest, which I really believe no constitutional government could have avoided, have been some excitement last night, and a rise—or, to speak more correctly, "very great firmness"—on the Bourse at its closing this day.

But I shall astonish your countryman as I go on. Will you or they believe—for my own part, I do not think they will—that the people most concerned know nothing that has happened, and seem to me to think of nothing that possibly might happen? I have been all over Paris to-day, and without affectation may say that I have applied for information to every source, from the highest to the lowest, and the conclusion at which I have arrived is that we were last evening—that is to say, in the environs of Paris—on the edge of a precipice, and that we escaped from it and got home safe. No two people really agree even as to what they saw with their own eyes; and at least one gunmaker's shop broken into and plundered was no more broken into than my bedroom. The mob did certainly steal revolvers; but, as I said yesterday would be the case, they could not find cartridges to fit them—charged cartridges at least. To-night, or not for months, perhaps years, an effort will be made in France to bring about the ruin of order and the destruction of private property and trade. If it is postponed, why then the revolutionists are utterly absurd, as I hope they are, and will so continue.

The rioters who went up the Faubourg assembled in the Rue de l'Orillon, and made there a barricade with the materials brought together for the construction of a church. They held their ground till half-past 1 o'clock. They were then three times summoned to retire, and the barricade was taken by the Garde Municipale. A pistol was fired, and at the second summons a man broke the gun of a quartermaster with a single blow of an iron bar. Another barricade, constructed of night-carts, at the corner of the Rue St. Maur, was taken at the same time, no resistance being made.

A band of five hundred insurgents burst into the Place du Chateau d'Eu, about 10 o'clock, crying out—"A bas les assassins!" "A bas l'Empire!" The brawlers were dispersed by the sergents-de-ville. Some two thousand rioters who shouted "Vive la Republique!" "Vive Rochefort!" and also threatened to march to the *Marseillaise* office, were also dispersed by the police; and a man who carried a red flag at the head of the troop was arrested. About midnight the shop of M. Lefaucheux was sacked. Two hundred revolvers and twelve hundred cartridges were seized. The insurgents were dislodged by the Garde de Paris. One hundred and thirty-six persons in all have been arrested, many of whom carried revolvers and cartridges. The revolt seems to have been hatched in the office of the *Marseillaise*, the centre of action of the entire movement. The persons arrested are confined in the Conciergerie, and are now undergoing interrogation by the Commissaries de Police.

Some of the writers in the *Marseillaise* were arrested last night, or rather this morning, on leaving their office; but the paper was sold as usual on the boulevards, fifty centimes being charged for it instead of fifteen. It contains nothing particular, however, except a short account of Rochefort's arrest, and a bold defiance of the Government. To give you some idea of the suddenness of the movement last night I may mention that, up to midnight, nobody had heard even of the arrest of M. Rochefort, and the boulevards, from the Porte St. Martin to the Madeleine, wore their usual bright and careless aspect.—*Correspondence London News.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6:44	MOON RISES	1:31
SUN SETS	5:45	HIGH WATER	7:51

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 8
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 11
Silesia	Havre	New York	Feb. 12
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Feb. 12
Paraguay	London	New York	Feb. 12
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Feb. 12
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 12

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
China	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Cella	New York	London	Feb. 26
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Main	New York	Bremen	Feb. 26
England	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Mar. 5
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Union	New York	Bremen	Mar. 5
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb. 24
Zodiac	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 25
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 26
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 3
Eagle	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 3
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Mable E. Staples, Coffin, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co. Sailed in company with schr Archer & Reeves, for Philadelphia. Left in port, brig Harry Virden, to sail on the 14th for Philadelphia, and brig John Wesley, loading for Baltimore.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Mahlman, from New York for Port-au-Prince (so supposed), was seen 13th inst. in Turk's Island passage.

Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.

Bark Arcadia, Larsen, hence, at Falmouth 9th inst.

Bark Pawnee, Anker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Dublin 5th inst.

Bark Normania, Roer, hence for Hamburg, was supplied with a pilot in the North Sea 4th inst.

Bark Athenais, Baker, from London for Philadelphia, was off Deal 9th inst.

Bark Busy, Linden, hence, at Palermo 28th ult. via Genoa.

Bark D. H. Watjen, Deetzen, hence for Bremen, off Nordenay 5th inst.

Bark Brothers, Long, at Leghorn 4th inst. from Barcelona, for Philadelphia 20th.

Bark Marianna III, Palha, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from Bahia 24th ult.

Bark Aberdeen, Law, from Sourabaya for Philadelphia, arrived at Passaroeang 27th Dec.

Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, unc., remained at St. Thomas 14th inst.

Brig Zavilla Williams, Williams, sailed from St. John's, P. R., 6th inst., for Philadelphia.

Brig Maria White, Bryant, at Savannah 17th inst. from Philadelphia, reports heavy weather the entire passage, split sails, etc.

Schrs W. W. Magee, Ketchum; J. W. Hall, Powell; and W. W. Pharo, Jackaway, hence, at Boston 21st instant.

Schr Nadab, Cheney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 19th inst.

Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, at Boston 21st inst. from Savannah.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 18th inst.

Schrs Z. Steelman, Adams, and Mary H. Stockham, Cordery, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Wilmington, N. C., 19th inst.

Schr Chas. McCarthy, Barclay, for the West Indies soon, remained at Rosario 8th ult.

Schr Hattie Ross, Ulrich, sailed from Demerara 1st inst. for Delaware Breakwater.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, hence, at Barbados 8th inst.

Schr Palos, at Mayagnez 5th inst. from St. John's, P. R., to load for Delaware Breakwater.

Schrs W. A. Chamberlain, Jones, for Dighton; S. L. Simmons, Phinney; John Stroup, Hurlbut; Lizzie Maul, Robinson; and E. A. Rich, for Boston, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 21st inst.

Schr Wm. Butman, Smart, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 11th inst.

Schr Lydia A. May, Barker, hence, at Belfast 13th instant.

Schr Tennessee, Creed, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 19th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamship City of Boston, Halcrow, from New York Jan 25, via Halifax Jan. 28 for Liverpool, had not arrived at her destination at latest cable advices, and much anxiety is felt for her safety. Although she is now 24 days out from Halifax, says the "Journal of Commerce," she can hardly be classed as a "missing vessel;" and it is more probable that during the severe weather which occurred immediately after her departure, the steamship met with some accident to her machinery, and is making her way under sail. On her last trip from Halifax to New York, the C. of B. broke a fan of her propeller, which was replaced. This same accident might have occurred again, or she might have got into a field of ice and not been able to get out of it. She is an iron screw steamer of 2203 tons register, built at Glasgow in 1865, and is classed A1; and belongs to the Inman line of steamers running between New York and Liverpool, and has on board 112 passengers in cabin and steerage.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET, RLEVE DE PARIS, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING, On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches. No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. 9 5

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF *THE HOLY BIBLE.* FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES, FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC. New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices. No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED! HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.* For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted. The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock. Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner. No. 326 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. [1 17 3m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET. CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chesnut street), ESTABLISHED 1862. The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies. The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance. United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment. Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished. Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc. The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per cent.
" 100 "	3 "
" 300 "	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON. EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2600 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1/2 and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY. Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damazing of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties. 4 20 6mf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER, Successors to JAMES & LEE, No. 11 North SECOND Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb, Are now closing out their entire stock of Winter Goods, Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

MACHINERY.

PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR

Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders. This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc., and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency. Sections applied free of charge to test its merits. Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG, MACHINERY AGENCY, No. 917 MARKET STREET. 2 10 thstu1m* PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers. JUST PUBLISHED, THE "CATCH-WORD" LEDGER INDEX. (COPYRIGHT SECURED). Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book. By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty. You are invited to call and examine it. PUBLISHED BY JAS. B. SMITH & CO., Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers, No. 27 South SEVENTH St. 12 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE, No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS, GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS, GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS, GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS, GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' MERINO VESTS, LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS, LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS, CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR, GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS. Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE REMOVAL. FARREL, HERRING & CO. HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 629 CHESNUT Street TO No. 807 CHESNUT St., PHILADELPHIA. Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes (WITH DRY FILLING.) HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 2 3 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Pine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service. Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass. Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc. Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30tf

GIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE, [4 1 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE. DANIEL M. KARCHER, Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St. A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 2 3 thstu1mrp

RICHMOND & CO., FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT, 11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING. THE GREAT AMERICAN is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business. GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING No. 732 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

PATENTS.

PATENTS. OFFICES FOR PROCURING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, FORREST BUILDINGS, 119 S. FOURTH St., Philada., AND MARBLE BUILDINGS, SEVENTH Street, above F, (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law. Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mwsim

PATENT OFFICES, N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT, (Entrance on FOURTH Street), FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS. Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents. Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth

PATENT OFFICES, N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT PHILADELPHIA. FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY. Send for pamphlet on Patents. 3 4 thstu6 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. MUNDY & HOFFMAN. 1 27 tf

NOTICE.—INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at public sale on THURSDAY, February 24th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 218 North Second street, the following distillery apparatus and appurtenances, viz.—One Steam Engine and Boiler, Mash Tubs, Pumps, Meters, etc. The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue. JAMES N. KERNS, 2 23 Deputy Collector First District.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. THE LAST NIGHTS POSITIVELY OF MR. FRANK MAYO, in his wonderful impersonation of TOM BADGER, TOM BADGER, in Boucicault's intense drama of THE STREETS OF NEW YORK, General GRANT, Jr., as the "Heat Black." Friday—Farewell Benefit of Mr. Frank Mayo. Saturday—Last "Matinee" of the Streets.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 23, Third Night of the distinguished Comedian and charming Actress and Vocalist, MR. AND MRS. BARRY WATKINS, in their Grand Romantic Irish Drama of TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF ROSE WATKINS. In rehearsal, the great National Play "THE PIONEER PATRIOT." Also, a new Romantic Irish Drama entitled "FARDOROUGHA;" OR, "THE ONE BRIGHT SPOT." The Military Drama, "NOT GUILTY," shortly.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 7½ to 8. BENEFIT OF MRS. THAYER. TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), Feb. 23, 1870, BABES IN THE WOOD, DELICATE GROUND, AND BURLESQUE ON JUAN. BY MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY. Thursday—Benefit of Miss Lizzie Price. Friday—Benefit of Mrs. and Mr. Stoddart. Saturday—F. F. Mackay's Benefit. Monday—Matlack's Hamlet Night.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth. Immense success of J. S. BUDWORTH, the great Dutch Comedian and Vocalist, in Imitations, Songs, and Impersonation of Dutch Actor; Miss BLANCHE STANLEY, the Charming Vocalist; DeROSA, Etc. EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

CONCERT HALL.—THE PILGRIM! SECOND WEEK! GREAT SUCCESS! EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING! Crowded houses and enthusiastic audiences greet it. The press praise and indorse it. Indorsed by the clergy, from the pulpit, as the grandest, most sublime and soul-enchanting collection of beautiful and costly Paintings ever exhibited in this country. The Music and Descriptive Lecture and the Grand Transformation Scene is the masterpiece of the day. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2½ evenings at 8 o'clock. SEE THE PILGRIM! SEE THE PILGRIM! Admission, 50 cents Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Children, 25 cents. 2 21 3t.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique). Matinee Washington's Birthday, 2½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrels Introduce, First time—Grand Farce, Robert Make-Airs. Second Week, Brilliant engagement of Mr. Dougherty. Engagement of Great Tenor, Mr. D. S. Vernon.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON. SPHYNX. SPHYNX. SPHYNX. EVENINGS, at 7½. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3. Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. 1 10

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 12tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 19

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS IN Imported Paper Patterns, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870. The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium. Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours' notice. MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Good superior to anything in this country. New in design. Moderate in price. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught. Cutting, Basting, Pinking. Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale. Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at MRS. M. A. BINDER'S, 1101, N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut. Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 3 6 stuth3

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of SAMUEL WARE, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JACOB W. FRY and CHARLES M'LUKENS, Administrators of SAMUEL WARE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street (second story front), in the city of Philadelphia. 2 23 wfm3t

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF *THE HOLY BIBLE.* FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES, FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC. New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices. No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED! HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.* For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1870.

THE POLICE BILL CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.

The investigation of the alleged use of corrupt means to pass the Metropolitan Police bill, on the one hand, and to defeat it on the other, drags heavily. The committee has displayed an infinitesimal amount of zeal and energy. Some time elapsed before it even held the first meeting, at which the extraordinary discovery was made that nothing could be done on account of the failure to provide in advance for a clerk. Then this difficulty had to be discussed in the Legislature, but despite the refusal to make definite provision for a clerk, the committee managed, by extraordinary effort, to secure one, and a meeting was held in this city on Monday last, at which the Mayor and the Mayor's Clerk and Chief Kelly appeared as witnesses. No very important disclosures were made at this session, and the chief items of information elicited were a statement from the Mayor that he "did not know of *any* assessment being made upon the members of the present police force," and an acknowledgment by the Mayor's Clerk and Chief Kelly that an assessment had been made on the last November warrants, for the improper but comparatively innocent purpose of paying the expenses of the contested election. When the committee had progressed thus far, they adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman, and we believe it is considered probable (but by no means certain) that they will hold another meeting on next Saturday. At this rate of progress the session will expire long before the marrow of this case is penetrated, and the investigation promises to prove either utterly barren in results, or a whitewashing affair designed to leave on the public mind the impression that no corrupt means were employed on either side. It is high time that the committee showed some vim in prosecuting its task. It should probe corruption by the most searching investigations, and pry into the secret history of all the suspicious transactions alleged to be connected with the Police bill. If the committee does not speedily commence its task in real earnest, the public will be forced to the conclusion that the rival parties are mutually afraid of each other, and prefer smothering the whole affair to the danger of disclosing the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The public interests require that not only the Republican but the Democratic version of the dispute should be heard. If levies have been made on the police to defeat the bill by corrupt means, the committee should certainly be able to discover and disclose the fact. And if, on the other hand, the supporters of the bill cannot show a clear record, their misdeeds should be fearlessly exposed. The immaculate Josephs declared in the House that if the committee wished to know how the bill passed, he knew of persons who were at Harrisburg at the time with money which might be used for that purpose. He should be summoned to give this information, and while he is on the witness stand, and under oath, perhaps he could give a more complete history of the Democratic plan of operations than that which he volunteered in debate. A correspondent also suggests to us that if Messrs. Connell, Henszey, Hong, and Elliott (members of the Senate or House), and Messrs. Rittenhouse, Weidener, and Taylor, were summoned to appear as witnesses, they could render important service in explaining the causes of the final defeat of the Police bill as well as the means used to secure its passage. He thinks Mr. Henszey might tell the committee why he would rather have the bill vetoed than allow the Governor to appoint the commissioners; that Mr. Connell might explain the peculiar reasons for the selection of Mr. Weidner as one of the commissioners; that Mr. Hong might explain Rittenhouse's promise to "divide" proceeds; that Mr. Taylor might give the reasons why the ring thought him an available candidate for Chief of Police, as well as the method in which money was to be raised from the new appointees to redeem promises made to secure the passage of the bill, and to leave a large margin of profit for its champions. Various candidates for official positions might also be called upon to explain the nature of their arrangements with the would-be commissioners who were kept out of office by the veto, and the character of a long row of magnificent air-castles which were founded on the bill, as well as the extent to which the ring was discomfited by the action of the Governor. Why don't the committee hurry up and enlighten the people on all these interesting subjects?

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

The official correspondence with regard to Cuba that has just been published places the administration before the country in the most favorable light, and the manner in which Mr. Fish has watched over the interests of the United States, and of human liberty as represented by the struggle in Cuba, will meet with the approval of all but a few foul-mouthed demagogues like Mungen, of Ohio, whose abuse, however, will be more complimentary than their praise. It is evident that the interest in the Cuban insurrection has abated very decidedly in this country, and Mr. Fish states the case clearly and plainly when he attributes this in a great measure to the flagrant violations of the law by the agents of the insurgents, and he shows what the sentiments of the President and his counsellors are by declaring that had the Cuban Junta expended their money and energies in sending to the insurgents arms and munitions of war, as they might have done consistently with our statutes and the law of nations, instead of devoting themselves to deliberate violations of the laws of the United States, and had they, in lieu of illegally employing persons within the dominions of the United States to go in armed bands to Cuba, proceeded thither unarmed themselves, to take personal part in the struggle for independence, it is possible the result would have been different in Cuba, and it is certain that there would have been a more ardent feeling in the United States in favor of their cause, and more respect for their sincerity and personal courage.

The views of Mr. Fish are such as will be concurred in by the people of the United States without cavil, for they are consistent with sound statesmanship and common sense. At the breaking out of the Cuban rebellion, the sympathies of this country were largely enlisted on the side of the insurrectionists, and the President and Secretary of State indicated very plainly that they coincided with the popular feeling, and that they were disposed to aid the Cubans in every way that they consistently could without improperly compromising the Government. Had the revolutionists shown themselves worthy of the support of the United States, they would certainly have had it, and the probabilities are that long ere this their independence would have been recognized. They found it much easier, however, to fight the Spaniards from New York and Philadelphia, rather than by shouldering their muskets and taking the field in Cuba.

They displayed their patriotic impulses by running away from danger with all the goods they could gather together, and by urging upon the people of the United States to undertake the task of liberating Cuba, while they snuffed the smoke of battle from afar. Under these circumstances it is not a matter for surprise that interest in the Cuban revolution should die out in this country, much as we are desirous of seeing the Spanish dominion on that island being brought to an end. This is only another exemplification of the saying that "Those who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

THE "CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE."

Among the "minor sins" of Congress is the practice of permitting members to print in the *Congressional Globe* speeches that have never been delivered upon the floor of either house. This evil gradually grew out of the apparently harmless custom of revising speeches before publication for the purpose of correcting those little grammatical inaccuracies and inelegancies of language that even the most polished orators cannot altogether avoid in extemporaneous speaking. No one would object to this custom if it could be kept within bounds; but, like the franking privilege and other matters that were well enough as originally intended, the revision of speeches for the *Globe* has grown to be an outrageous nuisance that calls for a reform. Members were not content merely to correct their speeches, but they began to put into them new matter that sometimes altered their purport entirely, and then the next step was to obtain the permission of the House or Senate to print speeches that had never been delivered. The pretext for this abuse was that by granting such permission the time of the Senate and House was not taken up by long and often irrelevant orations delivered for buncombe, and that the real business of Congress was thereby less impeded than it would be if every member who wished to "place himself on record" were required to address the House in person. The consequence of this arrangement is that the *Globe* in no respect represents the proceedings of Congress, and it loses all value as an historical record. A great expense is also entailed upon the taxpayers of the country for no other purpose than to gratify the vanity of members and to advertise them with their constituents. The abuse of the privileges of the *Globe* has at length grown to be such an evil as to elicit a very decided call for reform, but members of Congress are loth to part with any of their perquisites, and notwithstanding the unanimous opinion of the press of the country, the custom of printing unspoken "speeches" in the *Globe* will be likely to continue indefinitely unless some unusually outrageous occurrence renders it necessary for Congress to take some decided action for the sake of its own dignity and credit. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, and the straw in this instance is Hon. William Mungen, Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, who has achieved a temporary notoriety by printing in the *Globe* an indecent and abusive tirade against the administration and Senator Sumner. The attention of the House was yesterday called to Mungen's speech by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and in the usual roundabout way of settling such matters by Congress, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire whether Mungen had not violated the privileges of the House, and whether the speech should be allowed to go into the permanent form of the *Globe*. This discreditable affair has impressed upon the average Congressional mind the necessity for preventing such occurrences in the future, and the probabilities are that both houses will adopt rules prohibiting the official publication of speeches that have never been delivered before them, in which case Mungen can die with the satisfaction of knowing that his life has not been spent entirely in vain, but that he has been the means of bringing about a reform of one of the many abuses that are permitted to exist by our national legislators in spite of the protests of the people they profess to represent.

The Hon. B. F. Whittemore, the Representative in Congress from the First district of South Carolina, the question of whose expulsion, because of his peculiar method of making his appointments to the Military and Naval Academies, was before the House this afternoon, is, in the technical language of the unreconstructed, a "carpet-bagger." He was born at Malden, Massachusetts, May 18, 1824; received an academic education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1859, when he entered upon the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church; entered the army during the Rebellion as chaplain of the 53d Massachusetts Volunteers; served with this regiment its entire term, and then was commissioned as chaplain of the 30th Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, with which regiment he remained till they were "mustered out," serving in the army four years; edited the first journal in South Carolina after the surrender, devoted to the reconstruction, restoration, and union of the States, called the *New Era*; was one of the pioneers of the Republican party and chairman of the Republican Executive State Central Committee until the State of South Carolina was fully restored to the Union and her civil government completely established; was a delegate in the State Constitutional Convention and chairman of committee on bill of rights; was chairman of the South Carolina delegation at the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Grant and Colfax; was elected State Senator in 1868; resigned his seat in the General Assembly when elected to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,254 votes against 10,995 votes for Covington, Democrat. Mr. Whittemore is described as a short, portly looking man, about five feet six inches high, with a bold, clear face, very long black beard and hair, overreaching eyebrows, and a stentorian voice, cultivated by preaching in the wilderness. With the nature and extent of the serious charges against him our readers are already familiar.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Anson Burlingame.

Despatches published in another column announce that Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister Plenipotentiary from China to the Western powers, died yesterday in St. Petersburg, where he was engaged in the negotiation of a treaty similar to those concluded with the United States and the European Governments for the admission of China into the great family of civilized nations.

Mr. Burlingame was born November 14, 1822, at New Berlin, State of New York. His ancestors early came to this country and originally settled in Rhode Island, and thence emigrated to the interior of New York. The Burlingames figured in the French wars on the American continent about the middle of the eighteenth century, and, subsequently, in the American Revolution of 1776. They were conspicuous for their patriotism and devotion to the cause of independence, participating in the service of the American navy and sharing in many of its gallant exploits. Mr. Burlingame's father was born in New Berlin, and his mother, now deceased, in Providence, R. I. His mother was a Miss Angel, a descendant of Colonel Israel Angel, the famous fighter of General Greene's Revolutionary army. When but an infant Mr. Burlingame was taken to the West by his parents, who emigrated to the Wyandotte Indian country, now known as Seneca county, in Northern Ohio. For several years the father was engaged in supplying the army and the people of the Territory of Michigan with cattle and horses. While the father was thus occupied young Burlingame assisted in driving the cattle, and necessarily led a life of adventure, being oftentimes exposed to the hostility of the Indians. The family next settled at Detroit. Young Burlingame here started out in life. As a boy he accompanied surveying parties as chain carrier and in other useful capacities. He sat as a boy in the Indian councils at Mackinac and elsewhere. He witnessed treaties with the Chippewa Indians. Thus, in the primitive fields of diplomacy, the present Poo-Tajen of the nation having the oldest civilization in the world took his first lessons in diplomacy.

While in the academy at Detroit he was a hard student. On leaving the academy he attended the branch institution of the University of Michigan. Here he went through a regular course and took several prizes for proficiency in his studies. He closed his career at the University by graduating before he was twenty-one years of age.

Having selected the law as his profession in life, Mr. Burlingame immediately set to work in its study. His friends, however, recommended him to attend the law school of Harvard. In 1843 he entered that institution. Here Mr. Burlingame became an LL.D.

A short time after Mr. Burlingame took up his residence in Boston he commenced the practice of law, in which he was successful. He shortly after engaged in politics and distinguished himself so that in 1852 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1853 he was a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts. He was elected a Representative in 1854 to the Thirty-fourth Congress. In 1856 occurred the outrageous assault on Senator Sumner by Preston N. Brooks, of South Carolina, which, created such an intense excitement in all parts of the country. Brooks threw out a general challenge to any "Yankee mudsill" who might be disposed to take up the quarrel. This challenge was accepted by Mr. Burlingame, who appointed the Canada side of Niagara Falls as the place of meeting. On this prompt offer to fight him Brooks subsided like a bully that he was, and declined the meeting, giving as his reason that it would necessitate a journey through a "hostile country." The conduct of Mr. Burlingame on this occasion made him more popular than ever at home, and he was elected by a large majority to represent Massachusetts in the Thirty-fifth Congress. During this term he served as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and devoted much of his time to obtaining a thorough knowledge of all the international relations of the United States. He was one of the most efficient members of the committee, and he was appointed to serve upon it again in the Thirty-sixth Congress, to which he was elected in 1858.

Upon the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, in 1861, Mr. Burlingame was named Minister to Austria. Having started for his post at Vienna, he received notification on the way that the Austrian Government would not receive him, for the reason that he had taken too prominent a part in raising Sardinia from a second to a first class mission. As the United States at the time was about entering upon the great duty of suppressing treason at home, this indignity was quietly passed over by appointing Mr. Burlingame as United States Minister near the Court of the Emperor of China. Towards the end of 1861 he arrived at Pekin, and opened relations with the Chinese Government. After thoroughly studying the China question, and discovering the abuses which had found their way into the line of policy followed by outside nations towards the Government of China, Mr. Burlingame at once took issue with his colleagues. In this bold step he found support in the late Sir Frederick Bruce, M. Berthemy, and the Russian Minister. Thus was laid the "co-operative policy" which is now generally recognized by the representatives of foreign governments in China. This was one of the steps which unquestionably induced the Chinese Government itself to make a move in response. Mr. Burlingame prepared the draft of the co-operative policy, and explained it, both of which documents were endorsed by his colleagues. He also prepared an exposition of the different treaties, analyzing and clearing up many doubtful points. He zealously opposed the concessions doctrine, because it proposed to take concessions of land at the different treaty ports.

In 1867 the rumor reached Prince Kung, the head of the Chinese Government, that Mr. Burlingame contemplated terminating his residence in China. As soon as he learned this fact, Prince Kung invited Mr. Burlingame to a farewell banquet at the Tsung-le-yamen, or Foreign Office. During the banquet, Wen-tsiang, an influential man in the empire, speaking to Mr. Burlingame, asked whether he would represent the Chinese Government officially at the courts of the treaty powers. The question was so unexpected that Mr. Burlingame took it to be a passing compliment, and replied that he would do so as a friend, never dreaming that more was designed. This was, however, accepted by the Imperial Government in a more serious spirit, and a few days after, Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, who was then an attache of the English Legation at Pekin and was subsequently appointed first secretary of the Burlingame Embassy, visited Mr. Burlingame, at the request of Prince Kung, and formally tendered the mission. After considerable deliberation and persuasion Mr. Burlingame agreed to accept, and the fact was so reported to the Imperial Government. November 21, 1867, an imperial decree promulgated to the empire the creation of the mission.

Chinese Government conferred upon Mr. Burlingame the title of Ambassador, with all the great powers connected with the office, which was to last for life. He, however, preferred the title of Envoy, and was accordingly commissioned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, or in Chinese, Poo-an-chew (Burlingame Anson) Chin-chi-choong-jen-tachen (minister of heavy responsibilities).

Mr. Burlingame left Pekin on the 25th of November, 1867, escorted by all the foreign residents, including the members of the diplomatic corps, who accompanied him to the gates. In the suite of Mr. Burlingame were two mandarins, Ching-Tajen and Sun-Tajen, and six others from the new college at Pekin, together with about twenty others in different capacities. J. McLeavy Brown, late of the English legation, and Emile De Champs, late of the French legation, were attached to the embassy as secretaries. About forty-five miles from Pekin the party were compelled to stop at a village and send back to the capital for an escort to protect them from a formidable band of robbers. They were not attacked, however, and arrived safely at Shanghai on the 10th of December, 1867, and sailed from thence for America on the 25th of the following February, where they arrived on the 31st of March, and were received with great honors. After a brief stay in San Francisco, the embassy proceeded to Washington, and at once entered into negotiations for a treaty, containing additional articles to the treaty of June 18, 1858. On the 4th of July the treaty was signed in Washington; on the 11th it was transmitted to the Senate, which ratified it on the 16th.

This is not the place to enter into the details of this document, which was, in substance, a recognition on the part of the United States of the rights of the Chinese Government and people to the same international amenities and privileges that are enjoyed by all civilized nations, and a repudiation on our part of the idea that the Chinese are barbarians who have no rights that ought to be respected. The treaty gave much satisfaction in the United States, but it was generally condemned in England, for the double reason that the Chief of the Embassy was an American citizen, and that it was thought it would interfere with some of the privileges claimed by the English traders.

When Mr. Burlingame arrived in England, he, however, soon brought about a better understanding, and succeeded in negotiating a treaty similar to that entered into with the United States. He afterwards negotiated treaties with France and other of the European powers, and had but recently presented himself at the Court of Russia, where he was received with extreme cordiality, and with every disposition on the part of the Czar to promote the objects of his mission. His sudden death will cause universal regret, for he was engaged in a great and noble work that will cause his name to be remembered with equal gratitude in China and in America and Europe. The embassy of which Mr. Burlingame was the head has been from its incipiency an object of jealousy to a ring of traders who feared that a check would be put upon their gains if the old barbarous policy of dealing with the Chinese was abandoned, and they have not hesitated to oppose it in every way. These men succeeded in enlisting on their side J. Ross Browne, the successor of Mr. Burlingame at the Court of Pekin, and they on several occasions attempted to discredit the transactions of the embassy by spreading reports that the treaties had been rejected by the Chinese Government. The falsity of these reports has been fully proved, and there is every reason to believe that the Chinese appreciate the services of Mr. Burlingame fully. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Burlingame did not live to finish his work, but he has at least succeeded in inaugurating a new policy with regard to China that cannot fail to be of benefit to that country, and much more to the credit of the Western powers than that which has been practised for so many years in defiance of every principle of right and justice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."

PROF. HENRY MORTON,
On MONDAY EVENING, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3,
Subject—"Reform and Art."

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 tf

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FINE HEAVY OVERCOATS.

Fine Heavy Overcoats, suitable for this weather, at

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

Fine Heavy Overcoats, suitable for this weather, at

Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
12 23 60t Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the "Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association," will be held at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, at the office of the Association, No. 123 WALNUT Street
JOHN W. EVERMAN, President.
CHAS. H. STEELMAN, Secretary. 2 23 wstu 3t

☞ THE SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEment of the Philadelphia Dental College will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1870. Music by Carl Sentz's Orchestra. Valedictory by Professor S. B. HOWELL, M. D. Address by Rev. J. L. WITHROW. Doors open at 10½ o'clock. Music to commence at 11 A. M. The public generally invited.
J. H. McQUILLEN, M. D.,
2 22 2t Dean.

☞ CHESTNUT HILL M. E. CHURCH.—The "PILGRIM" will be exhibited for the benefit of the Chestnut Hill M. E. Church, at CONCERT HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, February 24th, at 8 o'clock. 2 23 2t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—There will be special services every evening this week in the Lecture Room. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock; preaching at 8 o'clock.
Sermon on Monday by Rev. J. L. WITHROW; Tuesday, Rev. Dr. WISWELL; Wednesday, Dr. A. C. REED; Thursday, Rev. Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON; and Friday, Rev. R. M. PATTERSON.
The public cordially invited. 2 21 5t*

☞ HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.
Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease.
S. SHEPHERD,
1 31 mwf3t Treasurer.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unstinted reputation to hold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.
No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 16 tMSp Secretary.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH, —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 5w

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1mdp

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

☞ THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 28 3m5p

$10 REWARD.—FUR CAPE LOST ON Seventh or Spring Garden streets. The finder will get the reward on leaving the Cape at No. 454 North SEVENTH Street. 1t*

MY COMBINATION BURNING-FLUID cannot be Exploded in any Lamp. It is the Best and Safest Light known.
SILAS FULLER,
2 17 6t No. 924 SPRING GARDEN Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 19 15 stw

CLOTHING.

THE COLD SNAP.

Cold snap!
The little chap
Buttons his coat
Up to his throat,
So cold are his ears,
That he almost fears
That he'll presently freeze
As solid as cheese.
Just hark at him sneeze!
Then say to him, please,
He'll find comfort and ease
In wearing stout clothes
Such as those
Which every youngster knows so well,
The clothes that Rockhill & Wilson sell,
At prices so low that it's fun to tell
How big men, small men, and little boys all,
Run and buy at the Great Brown Hall.
Small boys and great men
Who have bought once, come buy again.
Winter Clothes of every grade
Made to order or ready-made,
Clothes! Clothes! cheap and nice
For the wintry remnant of frost and ice.
Stern winter is again upon us,
And we will put upon us
The Winter Clothes rapidly going on
FROM THE GREAT BROWN HALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$13 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 425,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!

NEWBOLD'S JERSEY HAMS.
STOKES' JERSEY HAMS.
MARYLAND HAMS.
S. DAVIS' CINCINNATI HAMS.
IOWA HAMS.

Families desiring Newbold's and Stokes' Jersey Hams can leave their orders, as they will be in in a few days.

W. G. FAMILY FLOUR
Always on hand, made from the finest quality of white wheat.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BELOW CHESNUT,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Teas and Groceries of every description. 2 23 wf2t4p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY seat, one mile from Penllyn Station, N. P. R. R., sixteen miles from the city.—8½ acres, handsomely laid out in lawn and vegetable garden, with trees and shrubbery well grown; 16 roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, with wide piazzas and modern conveniences. Also, stable, carriage-house, and ice-house.
Immediate possession given.
For terms and further particulars apply to
2 19 sw3t* HENRY R. BUSCH,
No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
12 10tf THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

TO RENT,
RESIDENCE NO. 1514 ARCH STREET.
Apply to
2 18 5t C. B. DUNN,
No. 226 WALNUT Street.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 3 22mwf

SKATING.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!—CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK.
Most splendid Ice. Brilliant as a mirror. Open Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.
Full Band of Music. Admittance, 25 cents.
2 23 tf E. W. BUSHNELL, Manager.

WANTS.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG man. Address JOHN JONES, Box 1870, P. O., in the handwriting of the applicant; with references. 2 23 6t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1870.

Washington's Birthday

was extremely well observed. In addition to he ringing of the bells at Trinity Church the veterans of 1812 made a parade, the pupils of the Cooper Union had appropriate exercises at Cooper Hall, the Government Departments were all closed after ten o'clock; there was no business going on after noon, the theatres were all open, and from bitter blasts of wind that came sweeping down Broadway you might have imagined you were in an earlier period of the winter, and that Christmas turkey and plum-pudding were being devoured with the gusto which only a Christmas appetite can give.

The Weather.

The winter has entirely gone back on us from first to last. Just when we call her sweet names, and now that she has been behaving like a meteorological lambkin, she puts on her most leonine aspect, converts every lake and river into a cake of ice, sends the thermometer down and the hopes of skating-rink keepers up, and behaves altogether in the fickle style of a spoiled beauty. To-day all the rinks are opened, and there is a chance, if the cold weather holds out a little longer, of the proprietors indemnifying themselves to some slight extent for the losses they have suffered. Yesterday the sharp snap was particularly acceptable to good skaters; the cars conducting to the various parks and rinks were crowded, and the national holiday gave almost every one an opportunity to enjoy the sport.

Punchinello,

the new comic paper, is to make its first appearance early in March. There is certainly no more dreary spectacle in life than that of a new comic paper being established. It is almost as dreary as the sight of a man perpetrating jokes on his dying bed, or to hear a witticism uttered by the lips of a death's-head. Just consider how many we have had and how speedily they have gone the way of all literary flesh that has been found not to pay! Mr. Stevens, however, the proprietor, seems to be full of courage, and entertains not the slightest suspicion that he is leading a forlorn hope. There ought to be enough material in New York to supply him, even though Hans Breitmann be not here. If Hans Breitmann would only give a Dutch description of the Œcumenical Council, what a big thing that would be! I say this for the edification of Philadelphians. I have never yet met a New Yorker that knew who Hans Breitmann was.

The Thompson Pictures.

Seventeen hundred of the Thompson pictures have already been sold in New York. The collection was quite large enough, even after the nude and naughty ones had been weeded out, to form the nucleus for a free art gallery. Only New York don't seem to favor free art of any kind, except the art of growing rich and spending money. I suspect that what lent the chief interest to the collection was the "nude and naughty" before mentioned. They were so extremely indecorous that (as Bunyan tells us commentators, in his school-boy days, did with the worst parts of the heathen poets) the naughtiest of them were hung in a private corner by themselves. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Frank Mayo will personate "Badger" in *The Streets of New York* this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Trodden Down* will be represented this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Watkins in the leading *roles*.

AT THE ARCH Mrs. Thayer will have a benefit this evening, when *The Babes in the Wood, Delicate Ground*, and Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Don Juan* will be presented. This is a first-rate bill that ought to attract a crowded house on its own merits. But Mrs. Thayer is a lady and an artist who has claims upon the public that we are certain will obtain a cordial recognition on her benefit night. Whatever she does is well done, and in a very large range of characters she has no superior. She never was more of a favorite with the public than at the present time, and we hope that her many friends will turn out in force this evening and fill the theatre to its utmost capacity.

To-morrow evening will be devoted to the benefit of Miss Lizzie Price.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an entertaining minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *The Red Light* will be presented, with other attractions, this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit their tricks of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE PILGRIM.—This fine series of paintings, illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Girl Starved to Death by Her Sister—Fatal Consequences of Hygienic Treatment.

The case of the alleged starvation of Flora Stoddard at Brattleboro, Vt., by her half-sister, Mrs. George C. Haskins, is one of the most extraordinary that ever darkened the criminal annals of Vermont, and is thus described in the Springfield *Republican:*—This girl's home was at Worcester, Vermont, a few miles north of Montpelier. Flora went to Brattleboro last August at the earnest solicitation of Mrs. Haskins, and from that time seems to have been completely under the control of that woman. The latter had just graduated at the Hygienic Institute in New Jersey, where she had become infatuated with the idea of living "hygienically," that is, on oatmeal mixed up with cold water. This theory of diet seems to have driven all else out of the woman's mind and heart, making her a cold, unfeeling, systematically cruel being, laboring under the "best of intentions." Under her treatment Flora began to lose flesh and pine away, though her sister Ellen declares that previously she was a pretty healthy girl. Mrs. Haskins asserts that Flora was free to leave at any time, but declined to do so, a point which the sister and mother do not discredit.

Early in November her sister Ellen visited her and found the family living on this fare, and makes this statement:

About 9 o'clock we ate our breakfast, which consisted chiefly of potatoes, a bowl of raw apples some graham cakes, which Laura told me herself she mixed with water and shortened with mashed-up potatoes without any salt, and a dish of apple sauce without any seasoning. We had the same for dinner as we did for breakfast, with the exception of having some stewed beans, cooked with nothing in them but clear water, no salt, pork, or anything, and all we had to eat on them was some of that apple sauce without seasoning, instead of vinegar. Her pudding was rice cooked in clear water, was not salted or buttered, with nothing to eat on it. We had no salt, butter, milk, meat, pepper, vinegar, or anything of the kind on the table. She would not allow Flora or Clara (her child) to eat anything, not so much as an apple, between meals.

They ate twice a day, the general time being about 8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Laura (Mrs. Haskins) told me when she got home from the hygienic institute at New Jersey that she was intending to allow her husband and Flora salt and cream to eat on their potatoes, and let them live as they have been living. But she said that Flora declared that she would not live in the hygienic style; she would starve first. Then Laura said she was bound Flora should live just as she did. She said she was quite turbulent at first, but she had got to be quite docile now, and had got to be a pretty good girl, and so on. She also said she had a pretty good cow, that was the greatest temptation to Flora she had, and she immediately sold her.

Mrs. Haskins' treatment of Ellen was very rude. January 17, the latter visited her sister again and was turned out of the house by Mrs. Haskins, without being allowed to see her. This scene threw the invalid Flora into almost her last coughing fit, and as she begged to see her sister Ellen, the latter was finally sent for. With a policeman she again approached the house, and was allowed to see and comfort her sister. The dying girl was lying in a fireless room, and was still fed "hygienically" by the half sister, who took occasion to remark that the sufferer had given her clothes to her. Ellen at once roused the selectmen, and Flora was moved on the following day to a neighbor's, the sheriff and doctor assisting. After the most comfortable day of the whole sickness she died in the afternoon.

From the evidence before us it seems undeniable that the girl died through the hygienic diet which her half sister so fanatically and cruelly, not to say criminally, enforced. Mrs. Haskins deserves the lunatic asylum, to say the least, and the town and medical authorities must be very hard hearted, or they have slept ill o' nights over their criminal negligence.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL,
AT TOWER HALL,
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE EFFECT.—CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street, having *taken the lead in reducing the prices of fine Customer-made Clothing*, is reaping his reward in the shape of an increased number of orders for his unapproachable styles of clothes for the spring of 1870.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s Orchestral Grand Pianos beat everything in the shape of pianos, and are very properly called the king of pianos. Go and hear them at No. 927 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Gar'en street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. Chesnut street.

Removal.....From Oak Hall.
Removal.....From Oak Hall.
Removal.....From Oak Hall.
Removal.....From Oak Hall.

All the Winter Stock,
All the Winter Stock,
All the Winter Stock,

Preparatory to Receiving Spring Goods.

All the People.....Are Invited
All the People.....Are Invited
All the People.....Are Invited
to participate in this Grand Moving.

Each one (for a small consideration) removing to his own home such articles of Clothing as he may most need.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIERS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BROWN—HODGES.—On February 21, by the Rev. Jos. Mason, Mr. WILLIAM S. BROWN to Miss MARY L. HODGES, both of this city.

STETLER—ROTH.—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Bomberger, Mr. WILLIAM C. STETLER to Miss EMMA L. ROTH, both of this city.

DIED.

McFARLAND.—On the 21st instant, ANN MOOR, the wife of James McFarland, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, corner of Fisher and Huntington streets, on Friday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

MARTIN.—On the 21st instant, HANNAH MARTIN, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Thomas Martin, No. 511 N. Front street, above Noble, on Thursday morning, the 24th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

NEEL.—On the 23d instant, J. EDWARD NEEL, son of James and Amy Neel, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F.; Hierophant Division, No. 21, Sons of Temperance; and United Council, No. 175, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 631 Carpenter street, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PERSONAL.

CARD.—MY OLD GALLERY HAVING BEEN taken by other parties for a short time for the sale of Paintings, I would state that I am not connected with that place in any way. My Gallery is located at No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.
2 18 6* B. SCOTT, JR.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1 13 rp6

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

Has opened this day, from New York Auctions,

Several Job Lots of Desirable Goods.

100 dozen Ladies' Hose, at 28 and 31 cents; Unbleached and White, full regular made, cheapest goods ever offered.
150 dozen Gents' Superfine Super Stout Half Hose, 31 cents.
2000 yards 6-4 Elegant French Muslin, 38 and 45 cents, cost 50 cents in gold.
50 pieces 8-4 White Tarletan, 28, 31, and 45 cents, extra fine.
20 pieces fine French Pique Welt, wide width.
Heavy Loom Table Damask, very fine, 50 cents; new patterns.
600 yards White Table Damasks, slightly soiled, bargains.
20 pieces finest Black Mohairs, 50 cents, very cheap.
150 dozen Ladies' All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 12½ and 15 cents.
50 dozen Gents' All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 cents.
New lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
500 dozen New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
New Point and Point Applique Collars.
New Thread Collars.
Turkey Red Napkins, and fine cloth.
Marseilles Quilts very cheap.

Cartwright & Warner's Underwear,

Consisting of Gents' Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Gauze Merino Underwear.
A line of Children's Underwear, Merino Hose.
Also, Ladies' Fine English Hose, Balbriggan, German, etc.; Men's Half Hose.

Balance of Large Lot of Goods Closing out at an Immense Reduction.

Dress Goods Closing out.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

Balance of Fall and Winter Gloves reduced.
Heavy and Fine Richardson's Linens for Ladies Wear.
Heavy Butchers' Linen, 35 cents.
100 pieces Linen Diapering, very cheap.
Napkins, Towels, etc. etc.
Leading makes of Domestics.
Domet and All-wool Flannels.
20 pieces Fine All-wool Flannels, 25 cents.
2 cases White Ground Calicoes, 12½ cents.
Choicest designs ever offered in low price Goods.
Also, the J. B. P. Coutelle's French Corset, hand-made, at nearly half price
Worley Corset, $1 25. 2 19 smwf3

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

OPENED THIS MORNING,

150 Pieces Mohair Dress Goods, Suitable for Suits,

REDUCED TO 19 CENTS. Cost over 37½ cents to import. 2 19 smwf3

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
2 21 mwf1 TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Are now opening a good assortment of DRY GOODS for the coming season.

Neat Striped and Plaid Silks, good quality, $1 00 and $1 25
Pearl and Mode Colored Wool and Silk and Wool Poplins.
Black and White and Green and White Striped Poplins for Suits, 37½ cents.
Mode Poplins for Suits, in variety.
Black Alpacas, Alpaca Poplins and Merinoes, best goods.
Black Silks of the best makes, at reduced prices.
Plaid Muslins, from 25 cents up.
New designs in Chintzes received daily. 2 19 swf3

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. 2 12tf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 6

WATCHES.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English

WATCHES

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

Special Agents in Philadelphia for

AMERICAN WATCHES,

Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 1 12 wfm

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been prescribed by every educated physician for more than

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia 19 years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Urinary Organs existing in both sexes. These diseases were attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver or any other organ of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these organs, the nervous system and liver were involved, and the happiness of the entire human family depended.

The Buchu, acting favorably upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicate leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and of the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION ACKNOWLEDGED. I now ship to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered, large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT.

THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults—children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful taken occasionally did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle, but they had been *years* in doing so.

What I would have understood is that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food, but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days, and perhaps with a single bottle.

Notwithstanding the number of years I have been engaged in business, there may be those located at a distance that may not be aware of all the facts, and would like to be satisfied on all the points. Having been educated a druggist, I append the following:—

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise. WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
"Firm of Powers & Weightman,
"Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, November 15, 1854."

I propose to give evidence that this remedy is not a Patent Medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "*Publicity.*" If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster would he be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what *chapter or verse in Scripture to quote*, "that men may not *heal others of their fellow-men of any disease.*"

Nor have we asked *Pickwicks, Affected Prudes*, or, in short, *men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own.* The Buchu is a good thing—it has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtue and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "QUACKS."

We offer the following evidence:—

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, AND PUBLISHED IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

SEE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN TRAVERS, FELLOW OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

SEE PROF. DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY THE LATE CELEBRATED DR. PHYSICK, PHILADELPHIA.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,
ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,
THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 75 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn., editor *Cosmopolite.*
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID R. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 18, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and get another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.
EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.
AUG. 11, 1865

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.
M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,
Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.
June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph.*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 73 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.
H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."
J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MERICK, Councilman.
LEWIS ROFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.
JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From MORGAN, FEAZEL & CO.,
GLASGOW, Missouri, February 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the Kidneys and Gravel, when I resorted to several remedies, without deriving any benefit whatever; and, seeing your EXTRACT BUCHU advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your EXTRACT BUCHU to be decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the Kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.
Yours respectfully,
EDWIN M. FEAZEL.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,
SALISBURY, N. C., March 10, 1866.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn:—

Dear Sir:—I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rose-wash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them into universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express. I am, sir,
Very respectfully yours, etc.,
M. F. A. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

CERTIFICATE OF A DISTINGUISHED MIDWIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1869.

Mr. Helmbold:—

SIR:—I have used your Extract Buchu with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.
Very truly yours,
REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. Helmbold:—

I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly falling into decline—in fact, consumption was taken of. I was recommended to use your "*Buchu*" by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one-half dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.
Very truly yours,
GEO. M. MARSHALL, Germantown, Pa.
Feb. 12, 1869.

GREAT CURE OF DIABETES OF A LADY. FIFTY DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1870.

Dear Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—For the past eight months I have been suffering from *Diabetes*. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but have failed to receive the slightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the "Herald." I was persuaded by a friend who had been benefitted by your WORLD-RENOWNED BUCHU. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued the use of it. THE DIABETES HAS ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED AFTER USING IT FOR THREE MONTHS. I WOULD GIVE $50 A BOTTLE if I could not get it at any other price.

I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease.
Sincerely yours,
ANNA E. STOUGHTON,
No. 128 West Twenty-seventh street.

SPEEDY RELIEF FROM KIDNEY AFFECTION OCCASIONED BY ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—On the 23d of August last, I received severe internal and external injuries, occasioned by an accident on a Philadelphia railroad car. On my arrival in New York, I was attended by Dr. WILSON, of East Fifty-fifth street, and another physician, whose name I do not now remember. After my wounds were dressed, I

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

From Turner & Co. we receive the March number of *Putnam's Magazine*, which has the following table of contents:—

"The Bear Hunt," a sketch of life in Sweden, from the MS. of our Swedish contributor; "School Days at the Sacred Heart," by E. de M.; "Browler's Defalcation," A. Webster, Jr.; "Babel in the Midst of Us," George Wakeman; "Sketches in Color"—iv, Elizabeth Kilham; "Is Death Painful" E. P. Buffet, M. D.; "Concerning Charlotte"—iii, Author of "Still-Life in Paris;" "Our Trip to Egypt as Guests of the Viceroy," at the opening of the Suez Canal, Elisee Reclus (representing *Putnam's Magazine*); "A Woman's Wiles," L. W. Jennison; "Americans, and Some of their Characteristics," T. M. Coan, M. D.; "The 'Subvented' Church and the Circumvented Churches," Author of "Our Established Church;" "Table-Talk," Charlton T. Lewis; "Bryant's Translation of Homer;" "Literature at Home," R. H. Stoddard; "Literature, Science, and Art Abroad," Bayard Taylor; "Current Events," F. B. Perkins; "Publishers' Programme," note by the new editor, Parke Godwin.

From the article entitled "Is Death Painful?" we quote the following upon a subject in which everybody is interested:—

If we find that pain has a useful object to serve, and that that object is accomplished before death occurs, is not the inference a proper one that suffering then ceases? The object of pain is purely benevolent—to warn us of danger, and to force us to take measures to avert it. If there is any exception to the rule, it is comprehended in the curse pronounced upon woman. Without pain to direct attention to the fact, half of our diseases would be undetected; and without it to force us to take rest, which is the great antidote, many more of them would go on to a fatal termination. It is the burglar-alarm to warn us when our premises are invaded. It is not an essential of disease, nor one of the elements of danger, as is so often thought; but its duty is to give the signal so long as danger exists. It disappears simultaneously with the termination of the disease. It sometimes disappears while the disease continues, but then its departure is ominous of evil. It has gone, not because it has accomplished its object, but because it has failed to do so. The disease has triumphed in some particular part, and death of that portion is occurring, and suffering ceases because it can no longer be of use. Have we not a right to reason that, as it is in a part, so it will be in the whole? Is it not likely, reasoning from analogy, that all suffering should cease when it is certain that death of the whole must take place? Perhaps this cessation of suffering takes place only a few moments before death, too late for any signal to that effect from the patient; but that it often does occur, we know from the grateful confession of many a sufferer; and is it not contrary to all reason to suppose that, after it once has ceased, it will make a useless onset again at the very last moment?

Reasons such as these are certainly a sufficient reply to merely a popular prejudice, of long standing though it may have been. But facts also tend to confirm the position that has been taken.

An instance coming under the personal observation of the writer is to the point. B——, a clerk in a store in New Haven, informed one of his brethren behind the counter that he intended to go into the cellar and hang himself, and accordingly started. His friend, after a short time, had occasion also to descend, as B—— well knew would be the case; and, to his surprise, found the unfortunate clerk suspended the neck, and apparently dead. To cut the rope and convey him to the counter above was the work of only a few moments. There, after the vigorous manipulations of physicians for about twenty minutes, he revived, but was informed by his medical attendants that three minutes longer in the peculiar position in which he had been found would have terminated his period of service with his employers. After he had sufficiently recovered, he told his tale, and with enough of the fear of death, just escaped, before his eyes, to ensure its veracity. He had no intention of committing suicide, but, with the noose about the chin, while standing upon an almost invisible support, he intended, as a grim joke, to present the appearance of hanging to the clerk who was shortly to descend to the cellar. Unfortunately for his plan, the support on which he was standing fell from beneath his feet, the noose slipped below the chin, and he actually was suspended by the neck. Now comes that which may be of interest by way of argument. At first he experienced decided discomfort from the pressure of the rope, and a difficulty of breathing; but soon all pain either ceased, or was unnoticed in his efforts to escape. He first attempted to lift himself by grasping the rope above his head, but failed. Thinking of a pair of scissors in his vest-pocket, he next attempted to cut the rope; but, while working vigorously in this way, his vision failed, his grasp upon the cutting instrument relaxed, and he heard it drop to the floor, and consciousness was gone, until it returned as he was lying upon the counter. Here we have the unvarnished tale of one who, to all practical purposes, had experienced the delights of hanging. It can be assumed that he never would have experienced more pain if he had remained hanging until dead; for sensation and consciousness had gone, and, as their disappearance depended on a certain condition produced by the pressure of the rope, it is fair to presume that they would have remained absent so long as that pressure continued. His pain was not great, and by no means the imagined pain of the dying moment, for that moment did not occur; and it actually decreased and disappeared as death was approaching. The contortions and convulsions which are supposed to indicate such horrible suffering, and which he may have been the subject of before he was discovered, took place, if at all, only after his loss of consciousness; for he controlled the movements of the muscles of the arm up to that time. That which, to the spectator, would have appeared the time of greatest torture, was to him a period of complete oblivion.

In many instances, persons have been recovered from drowning who have remained in the water after all consciousness was gone, and so long that hours may have elapsed before any signs of life could be discovered. They invariably tell the same tale. They say that the sense of danger, the instinctive dread of death, the first feelings of suffocation, are not pleasant; but they do not expatiate at all upon the great pain even of these preliminary phenomena. This stage passes by, and then comes another period, when, instead of the horrors they are expected to relate of the approach of death, they only tell of the scenes of their bygone life passing in rapid review, with vivid distinctness, before their mental vision—of the experience of years crowded, as it were, in a few moments, so as completely to absorb their attention. They speak of delightful visions, beautiful phantasms, and musical murmuring sounds; and these fascinations are the last of their recollections, until the rough methods of restoring consciousness remind them of the fact that they are still in a world of trouble. Now, who can pretend that they have not experienced all that is to be met with in the act of dying? It is not only improbable, but impossible, that it should be otherwise. That stage of semi-consciousness, of loss of sensation, of dreamy review, of beautiful visions, results from a certain condition of the brain—a congestion, perhaps—which always occurs, and must occur, in cases in which oxygen is not supplied to the lungs; and therefore, in every case of death by suffocation, in whatever form. As the cause continues and increases in intensity, so must the effect. As the air is more and more entirely excluded from the lungs, so must the loss of sensation and consciousness become more and more complete, until both are gone; and they can never return so long as the cause of their removal remains at work.

Such, then, are not the pains, but the pleasures, of dying. The pain, we assume to be preliminary to death, and mostly the constituent of what has been called the first stage. It may be produced by the tedious wasting of the chronic, or the fierce onset of the acute disease, by the bullet, the knife, or the rope.

"Many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all dismal; yet to the sense
More terrible at the entrance than within."

But when nature begins to yield the struggle with her antagonist, then we assume that pain begins to subside.

This period we call the second stage, and, short though it may be, we assume that it exists, and, in it, little or no pain. Now the brain, either deprived of its wonted supply of blood, or furnished with blood poisonous for want of air, allows sensation to become blunted, and, not equal to the task of connected thought, originates those delirious fancies which furnish the delight of opium-eating and intoxication. This may be said with truth, for the physical effects of opium, alcohol, and chloroform upon the brain are the same as those produced by suffocation. In all these cases, oxygen is deficient in the blood. In this stage of semi-delirium occur occasionally those bright visions of angels and of sprits of departed friends, and those sounds of sweet music from which surrounding friends are wont to solace themselves with brighter hopes for the departed. In certain temperaments the visions are of an opposite character, as is also sometimes the case in intoxication from other causes. In this stage the dying person appears to be rapidly sinking, for the most part unconscious of his surroundings, unwilling to be aroused from his delightful trance, but exhibiting by his countenance but little of what is passing in his mind. In the third stage, if it occurs, we assume that consciousness and sensation are entirely gone; that the convulsions are only the automatic movements of an animal organization after its spiritual organization has left, and that, therefore, the act of dying is not painful.

A story is told of a certain criminal who had experienced all the legal formalities of a death upon the gallows. He had been suspended by the neck, and was pronounced dead in due form by the physicians. His apparently inanimate body found its way, as is sometimes the case, to a neighboring dissecting-room. There, in the midst of incipient anatomists and future surgeons, stimulated by the first few pricks of the scalpel, to their utter surprise and indignation, he returned to life. His subsequent conduct might be regarded as peculiar under the circumstances. Instead of expressing delight at his resurrection, as might have been expected, he poured a shower of imprecations on the heads of those surrounding him for arousing him from such a pleasant trance as he had experienced. This anecdote may serve as an illustration of some things that have been said, though its truth is not vouched for. In respect to credibility, it may be classified with another, which relates how Peter the Great sailed across the Dead Sea in a lead coffin, carrying his head under his arm. The man evidently had never been dead; for, judging from his profanity, and what we knew of his antecedents, the temperature of his post-mortem abode would have been such as to have made the cooler atmosphere of a dissecting-room highly desirable.

Leaving the anecdote just related out of consideration, we infer, from all that has been said, that the convulsive efforts of the criminal undergoing execution on the gallows, upon which newspaper reporters dilate as an evidence of extreme suffering and as an argument against capital punishment, and from which the spectators estimate the precise amount of torture the victim is undergoing, take place either when the poor wretch is in complete oblivion of all his surroundings, or in that state of delirious dreaming and freedom from sensation which would make the idea of "dancing upon a tight rope" not entirely incompatible with his mental condition. The shock of the sudden drop, in ordinary cases of death upon the gallows, is probably severe enough to stupefy the victim; and insensibility from this cause occupies the first stage, otherwise one of sensation and consciousness. Before sensibility has had time to return, he is in the second stage, the period of visions and hallucination, and this is all he experiences, whatever convulsions his frame may be undergoing. These convulsions do not occur, if a certain portion of the spinal cord near the base of the brain is injured—if that, which which is popularly supposed to be fracture of the neck, takes place. When this occurs all motion is prevented, and the man not only dies, but the muscles are deprived of the power of giving any indication of what is going on, or any evidence of suffering, if we suppose convulsive movements indicate suffering. The class of a certain professor already mentioned have often witnessed the surprising precision and celerity with which he thrusts his sharp steel point to the vital portion of the spinal cord, in physiological experiments upon some of the canine tribe. The animal would hardly have time for a squeak, but would be motionless and dead, apparently, without dying. Mr. Bergh would have been delighted to discover that so sudden a death was possible; as would perhaps also be any unfortunate dog who, chained to the leg of the professorial table, was awaiting his turn to become the victim to science.

It is likely that that process, not of dying, but of approaching death, is most painful which most prolongs the first stage, in which nature is struggling to maintain her foothold. Therefore that which has long been regarded as a fact, is indeed true, that crucifixion is one of the most painful modes by which death can be produced; for the first stage, which, in this method, is one of excruciating pain, is very much prolonged.

A favorite mode of committing suicide in France is to go to sleep in a small room having no means of ventilation, in which there is a fire of slowly-burning charcoal. The air gradually becomes so impure that it cannot furnish the lungs with the amount of oxygen requisite to support life, and death occurs as from suffocation; but so gradual is the process that any discomfort the victim may experience is not sufficient to waken him, and the dreams of death become commingled with those of a sleep which never terminates.

It is when nature is struggling to resist the approach of death that there is pain. In death from old age there is no such struggle. Nature yields, because the time to do so has come. The machine has been actually worn out, and it is not necessary to rudely break it by violence. There is, then, no first stage, unless the whole period of life may be so called; but the dreamy, quiet, second stage creeps over the aged person, and, without any appearance of pain he sinks to his rest. As affording some countenance to what we have attempted to prove, we are glad to quote the words of an eminent medical author and teacher of Edinburgh, Dr. W. Aitken:—"Death by extreme old age may be considered, in many instances, as the desirable end of a long-continued, and, perhaps, a dreary journey. The sufferer appears to fall asleep, as he might do after severe fatigue. The long and weary journey of life is thus often brought to a close with little apparent derangement of the ordinary mental powers; the final scene is often brief, and the phenomena of dying are almost imperceptible. The senses fail as if sleep were about to supervene; the perceptions become gradually more and more obtuse, and, by degrees, the aged man seems to pass into his final slumber. We scarce can tell the precise instant at which the solemn change from life to death has been completed. Sensation fails first, then voluntary motion; but the powers of involuntary muscular contraction, under the excitement of some external stimulus, may continue for some time longer to be freely expressed. The blood generally ceases first to be propelled to the extremities. The pulsations of the heart become less and less efficient. The blood fails to complete its circuit, so that the feet and hands become cold as the blood leaves them, and the decline of temperature gradually advances to the central parts.

"Thus far the act of dying seems to be as painless as falling asleep; and those who have recovered after apparent death from drowning, and after sensation has been totally lost, assert that they have experienced no pain. What is called significantly the agony of death, may therefore be presumed to be purely automatic, and therefore unfelt. The mind, doubtless, at that solemn moment, may be absorbed with that instantaneous review of impressions made upon the brain in bygone times, and which are said to present themselves with such overwhelming power, vividness, and force, that, in the words of Montaigne, 'we appear to lose, with little anxiety, the consciousness of light and of ourselves.' At such a time, the vivid impressions of a life well spent must constitute that *euthanasia*—that happy death—to be desired by all."

"'You shall go home directly, Le Fevre,' said my uncle Toby, 'to my house, and we'll send for a doctor to see what's the matter, and we'll have an apothecary, and the corporal shall be your nurse; and I'll be your servant, Le Fevre.' * * *

"The blood and spirits of Le Fevre, which were waring cold and slow within him, and were retreating to their last citadel, the heart, rallied back; the film forsook his eyes for a moment; he looked up wistfully in my uncle Toby's face, then cast a look upon his boy—and that ligament, fine as it was, was never broken.

"Nature instantly ebbed again; the film returned to its place; the pulse fluttered—stopped—went on—throbbed—stopped again—moved—stopped—shall I go on? No."

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
6 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
2 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WINES.
LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PAPER HANGINGS.
LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 107 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18mthS

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622·27.	Market value, $1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·96
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL	$500,000·00
ASSETS	2,783,581·00
Losses paid since organization	23,000,000·00
Receipts of Premium, '69	1,991,837·45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,646·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,635,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846·00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708·00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,930·00
Loans on Collateral Security	52,558·00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944·00
Accrued Interest	20,357·00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198·00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	150,900·00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
	$2,783,581·00

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Chas. W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
Geo. L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Pres't.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 10

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 8

INSURANCE.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 15 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW PARHAM
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.
Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.
It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides
t has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.
It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle
THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.
IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.
IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY
IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.
THE PARHAM COMPANY'S
NEW
Family Sewing Machine
IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
Office and Salesroom,
No. 704 CHESNUT St.,
1 29 PHILADELPHIA

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 15 3m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 2 25

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN B. COPE.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL BACKS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5¼ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅜ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 8⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 9⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6¾ by 9¾ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—8,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. corner of SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock noon on the 26th day of February, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times from the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, to the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together; also, the removal of ashes and the collection and burial of all dead animals embraced within the following districts, viz.:—

First. That part of the city lying north of ALLEGHENY Avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford; to be termed the Twentieth district.

Second. That part of the city known as MANAYUNK; to be termed the Twenty-first district.

Bids must be for separate districts, naming the number of the district.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids; also the right to award contracts for one district only.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section 5 of the Act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

Envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning," etc., naming the number of the district bid for.

E.

Education and Discontent.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

One of those writers who in the last century explained, with infinite satisfaction to themselves, the whole theory of the providential government of mankind, expressed his delight in contemplating the ignorance of the poor. Those born to "poverty and the drudgeries of life" found in it "the only opiate capable of infusing that insensibility which can enable them to endure the miseries of the one and the fatigues of the other." "It is," he exclaims, in a rapture of pious gratitude, "a cordial administered by the gracious hand of Providence, of which they ought never to be deprived by an ill-judged and improper education." The frankness with which this gentleman expressed his holy joy at the degradation of his countrymen is scarcely in harmony with our modern sentiment; but some remnant of a similar way of thinking is not quite extinct among us. We no longer justify the ignorance of the poor by their misery, and do not openly wish them to be stupid in order that they may be contented. But we may at times feel that there is some danger in letting in the light too rapidly. Give to every poor man the knowledge and the sensibility common in the classes above him, and we might have a social convulsion from which, whatever its ultimate end, it is not unpardonable to shrink even in imagination. Mr. Roebuck the other day expressed an opinion that it would have been better to educate our masters before we invited them to assume the legislative power. The answer which most people would make is obvious. So long as the poor were excluded from political power there was no chance of gaining for them a proper education. One reason alleged in favor of the Reform bill was that it would necessarily lead to an effort for the extension of education, and the prophecy has received its fulfilment even more speedily than we could have expected. Education has rapidly gained a prominent place in the political platform, and though Government is hanging back and unwilling to encounter the difficulties which surround the question, it is certain that in a very short time some considerable measures must be passed. The Reform bill has done what it was meant to do; it has frightened even Tories, and, what is equally surprising, even the most determined apostles of the *laissez faire* school, into the desire for a rapid extension of edution, and, moreover, of compulsory education.

Assuming, then, that the extension of education is an unmixed good, the reformers have an admirable justification. But, it is still asked, though rather in private than on platforms, is there not some danger in this education mania? We have given the people power; we are now going to give them the strongest reason for discontent. We are about to make every artisan and every ploughman in the kingdom feel that he is above his work, and, as some people add, we are about to do this without taking any precautions for encouraging that religious teaching which is the best security for maintaining order and morality. May we not anticipate that in throwing such incentives among such dangerous materials we are putting the match to the magazine, to the imminent risk of many respectable institutions? The answer again is plain up to a certain point. Discontent is so far from being an unmitigated evil that it is the necessary condition of all reform; if we could only teach the working classes to be heartily discontented with the ordinary national school they would speedily have something better; if they are to repose unlimited confidence in their spiritual and temporal rulers, they will remain ignorant, stupid, and wretched till doomsday. The impulse to an effectual reform may come from above; but, unless it is encouraged by a widely spread discontent among the persons most affected, it will be speedily and conclusively checked by the profound complacency of the comfortable classes. The discontent is necessary to supply the proper leverage for reformers; or rather it is a force with which we cannot dispense, though it may be directed with equal ease in an injurious a beneficial direction. It may work simple mischief, or it may lead to a permanent removal of the causes by which it has been produced. The test of good statesmanship is the power of using it for one or the other purpose: and a Minister's wisdom may be generally estimated by the degree in which he tries to buy off discontent by some temporary device, or to make it subservient to carefully planned reforms. A characteristic evil of English legislation is the impulsive eagerness with which we rush off to remedy a special evil, entirely disregarding all the more remote consequences of our actions—a course which naturally involves our undoing half our work a year or two after it has been accomplished. We first listen to the grievances of paupers, and insist upon their being made superfluously comfortable, and then find that we have forgotten all about the ratepayers, and have suffered our right hand to be in rather too complete ignorance of what our left is doing. It is quite possible to deal after the same impulsive, haphazard fashion with education. And, after all, we may remember that education is no more a panacea than emigration or the poor laws, or any other nostrum, taken by itself; that people may learn to read and write without being really converted into civilized beings; and moreover that we must be as well prepared for the discontent of enlightenment as for the discontent of mere ignorance and bad humors. Education is only one amongst many agencies which must combine to secure the genuine improvement of the great mass of the people.

Queries for the Naval Committee.

An Omaha correspondent who looks at naval matters from an entirely unbiased and inland point of view, propounds the following queries, to which we invite the attention of the Naval Committees of Congress:—

1st. Is a steam engine essential for a war steamer?

2d. If yes, under what circumstances?

3d. Do you think it advisable in all cases to arm men-of-war?

4th. If not, cannot the armor be omitted with advantage?

5th. If the armor is useless, is it worth while to build a hull to carry it?

6th. If you omit the engines, hull, guns, and armor in the construction of an iron-clad, in what part of the rigging (if you have any) will it be best to station the crew?

7th. How many of them will you have in this case, and would fore-and-aft sails be preferable, and how many masts would you use?

8th. If you omit the rigging, what becomes of the crew? *Vice versa*, if you omit the crew, what will become of the rigging?

9th. What is an iron-clad, and why?

10th. If some people prefer turrets and others casemates, would you, on the whole, use both or omit both?

11th. If the Monarch rolls more than the Dictator, does it necessarily follow that Admiral Farragut is correct in asserting that wooden vessels are better than armored ships; and why do you think he said so if he did not believe it; or did he, or did he not, know what he was talking about?

12th. Why are midshipmen and "cadet engineers" pumped full of Isherwood on Steam?

13th. Did not Admiral Isherwood protest against the payment of patent fees on Martin's boiler and Sewell's condenser?

14th. If so, why? If no, why?

15th. Taken altogether, cannot Lenthall and Isherwood beat the world in constructing a steam vessel of war?

16th. If no, why not?

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royal Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, Ll. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.
2 9

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 855 North BROAD St.
Books are now open for the reception of new students for the Spring Quarter. Early application will secure choice of hours. 2 11 1m

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING and PIANO.
Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
2 18 PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
17 Philadelphia.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc, to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 20 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuthsm No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House; 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristel, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.
At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford. The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:25, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¼, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.
Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.
For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at
8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.
Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)
Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.
WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 234 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 1 25

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.
Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.
COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.
Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.
4 10

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—
WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven... 7:20 P. M.
EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.. 6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport....12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg..... 5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.. 9:25 A. M.
Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:20 A. M., 1:10 and 6:20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:20 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.
Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 8 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:25 P. M.
Erie Express	12:25 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:15, 5:50 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—
Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.
Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SINKING FUNDS.

The Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the Several Sinking Funds of the City During the Year 1869—Their Status on January 1, 1870.

In the following statement, taken from official sources, are given the receipts and payments on account of each of the several sinking funds during the year 1869:—

Name of Fund.	Received during 1869.	Paid during 1869.
Ten Millions	$477 264·89	$477,264·89
$650,000 Loan	10,014·00	9,932·88
Certain Culverts	4,911·00	4,854·75
Water Loan No. 1	7,632·00	7,637·25
" No. 2	14,853·00	14,887·00
Gas Loan No. 1	21,075·00	21,051·38
" No. 2	17,377·00	17,318·37
" No. 3	15,136·00	15,180·60
" No. 4	22,934·00	23,879·63
" No. 5	2,630·00	2,625·75
Road Damages and Bridges	2,106·00	2,087·50
$325,000 Loan	6,798·00	6,753·50
Defense Loan No. 1	26,031·00	26,026·26
" No. 2	12,264·00	12,214·25
" No. 3	19,176·00	19,175·12
" No. 4	9,168·00	9,143·25
School Loan No. 1	2,358·00	2,349·75
" No. 2	16,377·00	17,486·75
Chesnut St. Bridge No. 1	4,314·00	4,354·00
" " No. 2	1,290·00	1,290·00
$1,200,000 Load	23,505·00	23,528·38
Municipal Loan	38,238·00	38,292·51
City Bounty Loan No. 1	10,860·00	10,849·51
" No. 2	68,262·00	68,336·01
" No. 3	54,516·00	54,531·63
One Million Loan	26,973·00	27,037·25
$800,000 Loan	20,103·00	20,089·75
City Loan No. 34	24,666·00	24,673·25
$700,000 Loan	16,569·00	16,581·25
Road Damages	2,131·00	2,173·75
City Loan No. 33	14,343·00	14,377·25
Certain Obligations	2,277·00	2,267·25
Sunbury and Erie R. R.	27,417·00	27,382·75
Northwestern Railroad	17,568·00	17,573·25
Culvert Loan No. 2	10,907·00	11,039·75
City Loan No. 35	29,817·12	29,635·00
Park Loan	75,942·74	76,741·13
Commissioners of the S. F's	492,397·66	371,223·78
Totals	$1,656,181·41	$1,530,634·33

In the following are given the cash balances of each of the funds on January 1, 1869, and January 1, 1870, and also the amount of each loan on hand at the date last named:—

Name of Fund.	Cash Balance Jan. 1, 1869.	Cash Balance Jan. 1, 1870.	Loan on Hand Jan. 1, 1870.
Ten Millions	.....	.....	$8,354,321
$450,000 Loan	$5	$81·97	84,400
Certain Culverts	$30·93	87·18	45,500
Water Loan No. 1	37·37	32·12	67,400
" No. 2	62·00	28·00	58,800
Gas Loan No. 1	73·00	26·62	217,100
" No. 2	25	58·88	136,200
" No. 3	60·63	37·13	97,300
" No. 4	12·75	67·12	66,400
" No. 5		4·25	2,700
Road Damages and Bridges	11·98	30·48	16,700
$325,000 Loan	1·43	45·93	53,400
Defense Loan No. 1	57·37	62·11	193,500
" No. 2	11·88	61·63	113,600
" No. 3	6·32	7 20	134,100
" No. 4	29·85	54·60	39,700
School Loan No. 1	11·50	19·75	21,100
" No. 2	1,181·60	71·85	65,800
Chesnut Street Bridge No. 1	93·36	53·36	35,200
" No. 2	58·75	58·75	6,000
$1,200,000 Loan	82·74	59·36	169,400
Municipal Loan	30·00	65·49	166,400
City Bounty Loan, No. 1	23·54	34·03	89,200
No. 2	78·00	3·99	539,000
No. 3	54·95	39·32	249,500
One Million Loan	90·49	26·24	270,000
$800,000 Loan	4·72	17·97	190,300
City Loan No. 34	32·07	24·82	69,600
$700,000 Loan	25·69	13·84	148,700
Road Damages	51·81	8·56	20,500
City Loan No. 33	66·00	31·75	49,900
Certain Obligations	84·49	94·24	23,500
Sunbury & Erie RR.	11	34·96	267,700
Northwestern RR.	96·85	91·60	176,100
Culvert Loan No. 2	423·14	290·39	11,200
City Loan No. 35	.....	182·12	30,000
Park Loan	800·00	651·61	76,700
Commissioners of the S. F's	52,440·01	173,613·89	
Balance in hands of Treasurer (Scrip $5 not included)	$56,121·23	$176,213·41	
Balance of securities on hand at par	.....	.....	$12,356,921

A BANK-RUNNER'S PATENT SAFETY BOX.—Messrs. Wiler & Moss, No. 225 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia, are the patentees of a new invention for the protection of bank-runners and other carriers when carrying money or other valuables of any kind from one place to another. The invention consists of a metallic box of a shape and size most convenient for the parties by whom it is to be used, which is fastened to the body of the runner by a metal belt. The belt is fastened by a tumbler lock. A leather strap goes around the box and passes over the further shoulder, so relieving the weight from the side. The box is hinged in the middle, and the hinges are hard soldered or riveted.

One of these articles has just been made for the Sixth National Bank of this city, and, though it is of Philadelphia invention, another has been in use for some little time in New York. The box for the Sixth National is about 12 inches long by about 4 in width and 8 in height. It is made of brass, though any metal can be used, hollowed on one side to fit the body, and both it and the metal belt are covered with morocco. The belt is of steel, case-hardened, so that it cannot be filed and so broken. The belt, which is locked, passes through grooves on the lid and box, so that the box cannot be opened unless the belt is withdrawn. It is intended that the cashier, when sending the messenger to the Clearing House, shall deposit the money and notes in the box, lock the belt, and retain the key. The officer at the Clearing House has a duplicate key. The messenger himself has no access to the box unless at the option of the cashier, and the shortest way for a robber to get possession of the box would be to cut the carrier in half. This could hardly be done in the street in open day. The entire arrangement of the size ordered by the Sixth National Bank weighs five pounds. The patent was only issued on the 8th of this present month.

LOST OR BLOWN AWAY.—On Monday evening, during the explosion at Horticultural Hall, various articles were lost or stolen, and various owners are in anxious search of them. One of these is a sable fur collar, for which a reward is offered; another is a Hudson Bay sable cape, for which the finder or thief will receive five dollars; still another is a gold earring, the wire hook of which remained in the owner's ear; yet another is an ornamental cross, such as is worn around the neck; and finally a pair of black opera glasses with black morocco case is missing, probably blown away while they were in use to view the explosion. It might also be stated that several people lost their wits, but for these no reward is offered, as they were of no value whatever.

ALDERMANIC FINES AND PENALTIES.—In the following statement is shown the meagre amount of fines and penalties paid into the City Treasury by the Aldermen during the year 1869:—

Samuel Lutz	$174·00	F. Hood	$427·50
J. P. Thompson	83·00	O. L. Ramsdell	83·00
J. C. Titterinary	250·00	Wm. Neill	341·50
C. M. Carpenter	256·00	J. S. Bonsall	10·00
Lewis Godfoot	480·00	Thomas Dallas	288·00
John Swift	37·00	T. Stearne	140·50
S. P. Jones	104·00	Wilson Kerr	8·50
W. S. Toland	146·75	T. Randall	67·00
J. A. Massey	370·00	A. Morrow	183·00
C. E. Pancoast	477·00		
A. T. Egrieton	280·00	Total	$4525·75
Wm. R. Heins	197·00		

STOLE A DOG.—Andrew Farrell and Alexander Boyle were arrested yesterday for the larceny of a registered dog. Defendants were arrested in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Locust streets, while in the act of disposing of the canine. They were held to bail to answer by Alderman Morrow.

LARCENY OF STEEL.—A lad named Joseph Dougherty, residing in Beach street, was arrested yesterday for the theft of steel from Rollins' mill, on Delaware avenue, above Poplar street. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was held to bail to answer.

A "DEAD TUMBLE"—ARREST OF HOUSE THIEVES.—About 9 o'clock this morning, as Detective Levy was passing up Fifth street near Coates, he noticed two young men, well-known to him as house robbers, crossing Fifth street, on Coates. They failed to notice him. The officer rushed into the drug store at the corner, and took a position near the door that he might have a view of the thieves. The tallest of the two, James Kelley, passed up the alley of the residence adjoining the daguerreotype establishment at the N. W. corner of Fifth and Coates streets. The other, giving the name of George Bass, remained on the sidewalk. While Detective Levy was meditating as to what to do, Harbor Policeman William Morris appeared in sight. He was hailed, and directed to follow the two men. By this time Kelley had come down the alley, joined his companion, and walked up Coates street. As they were crossing Sixth street they were taken into custody. On the person of Kelley was found a small-sized "jimmy." Defendants were locked up at the Central Police Station for a hearing.

THE TAX RECEIPTS.—The office of the Receiver of Taxes was again densely crowded on Monday last. Yesterday the office was closed, but notwithstanding this fact quite a number of tax-payers visited the spot, anxious to get rid of their greenbacks. This morning the rush continued, and long before the doors were open a large crowd was in waiting. The following were the receipts of the department on Monday, February 21:—

Gross receipts city tax	$416,653·40
Discount	32,696·75
Net	$383,956·65

This is $130,000 more than was ever taken in any one day since the organization of the department.

THE RESULT OF A DISTURBANCE.—Yesterday afternoon, shortly after 5 o'clock, Charles Kavanaugh entered the tavern at Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets, and got into an altercation with the proprietor, Patrick McCormick. Patrick, it is alleged, drew a revolver and shot Kavanaugh in the left side of the head, inflicting a severe although not dangerous wound. McCormick after committing the act fled, but was subsequently arrested in the garret of a house on Callowhill street, near Twenty-fourth, which he had selected as a hiding-place. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, and was held to answer.

A COLD BATH.—A well dressed citizen of New Jersey walked overboard at Lombard street wharf about 10 o'clock last night. As he was perfectly sober the accident must be attributed to the want of sufficient light at the point named. After remaining in the water about ten minutes, clinging to the propeller of a tug boat, his cries for help were heard by Captain Bouvier, captain of the United States Customs Night Inspectors' barge, who with his crew rescued the man from his unpleasant position. This is the eleventh rescued from the river by Captain Bouvier and his crew within the last five months, two of the persons saved being females.

ROBBERY ON NORTH THIRTEENTH STREET.—On Tuesday afternoon the residence No. 1443 North Thirteenth street was entered by thieves, who carried off a quantity of silver-ware. As they were leaving the premises they were noticed by one of the inmates and an alarm given. An individual giving the name of Henry Smith was arrested upon the charge of having committed the robbery. In his possession were recovered a number of the stolen articles. Smith is an old offender and has frequently been in custody. He will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

PREPARING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.—A woman named Annie Green is in custody on the charge of the larceny of a number of blankets from the residence No. 830 South street. It is alleged the property was stolen some days since. Last night Annie returned to the premises. She was intoxicated. The inmates of the house ordered her arrest, and in her possession were found several pawn tickets calling for some of the stolen goods. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, and was committed for trial.

PEDDLER ROBBED OF HIS PACK.—A peddler went into a house on Alaska street, above Sixth, yesterday, and while making love to one of the inmates his pack was stolen. The peddler made complaint to the police and a raid was made on the premises. Mary McGinley, Annie Morton, Eliza Stewart and Robert Thompson, the alleged inmates of the house, were arrested on suspicion of knowing of the disappearance of the pack. They had a hearing before Alderman Dallas and were held to bail to answer.

BEAT THE PROPRIETOR.—Yesterday Owen Setter, with a crowd of men, entered a tavern at Sepviva and Huntingdon streets, and got drinks, but refused to pay for them. Setter wanted a second drink and was refused. This excited Owen, and he and his companions pulled the proprietor over the bar and gave him a severe beating. A policeman was called in and Setter was taken into custody. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Heins and was held to bail to answer.

HOSPITAL CASE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Harrigan, of the Sixth District, found an unknown man on the sidewalk at Broad and Chesnut streets, suffering from fits. He removed him to the station house and from thence to the hospital. The injured man had a severe cut on the head. His name is supposed to be John Otto. In his possession was found a constitution of the Wissahickon Tribe, Order of Red Men.

STABBING AFFAIR.—About a quarter past 11 o'clock last night, Isaac Biedigheimer was stabbed, but not dangerously, in the side by Louis Helmbold. It is alleged that the parties quarrelled at Ninth and Chesnut streets, as to who should accompany a certain girl home. Isaac was removed to his home at No. 853 Randolph street, and Helmbold was taken into custody for a hearing.

A DANGEROUS CUSTOMER.—A man named John Harvey was arrested at Crown and Vine streets yesterday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. When searched at the Fourth District Station House a keen-edged dagger was found in his possession. Harvey stated that he lived in the Western Engine house. He was put under bail to answer.

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARY.—Frank Desmoulen was arrested yesterday, by Officer Maguire, on suspicion of having committed a burglary on Locust street, above Ninth. He was locked up for a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—To-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music, George William Curtis will deliver the next "Star" lecture. The subject will be "Our National Folly—The Civil Service," and an eloquent and interesting discourse may be expected.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Delaware Harbor Police Station for a boat containing iron, which was found adrift last night on the Delaware river.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
224w6m No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
2 17 wsm] PHILADELPHIA

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Indian Fight on the Plains—Opposition to the Papal Rule—Austria will Take the Stand if France will Join Her—To-day's Cable Quotations—The Proceedings of Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Segar, of Virginia.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The name of nearly every member of the Legislature has been obtained to a petition of the Virginia House of Representatives for the admission of Hon. Joseph Segar to his seat as Congressman at large from Virginia. The signers of the petition represent all shades of political opinion.

The Death of Mr. Burlingame.

The announcement of the death of Anson Burlingame has produced a profound sensation here, especially among those who knew him personally and served with him in Congress.

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House, General Banks stated that a telegram had been received announcing the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Burlingame. Mr. Banks was almost overcome with grief; his eyes filled with tears, and his voice became husky as he spoke. Mr. Burlingame and he were bosom friends.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Messrs. Pomeroy and Anthony presented petitions for extending the suffrage to women.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Territories, reported, with amendments, the bill for a Territorial form of government for Alaska.

Mr. Spencer offered a resolution instructing the Naval and Military Committees to inquire into and report upon the expediency of abolishing the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Point, and the substitution, by assignments to duty in various colleges throughout the Union, of naval and military officers as instructors in navigation, naval warfare, and military tactics, or the inauguration of some other system calculated to relieve the Government of a large expense and enable all who desire it to secure an education for the army or navy at their own expense. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Ferry, the message of the President vetoing the bill for the relief of Rollin White, relative to the extension of a pistol patent, was taken up, and Mr. Ferry made an argument against the bill and in favor of the President's objections.

House.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Banks sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following letter from the Secretary of State:—

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—My Dear General:—A telegram this morning (9·25) was received from Mr. Curtin, at St. Petersburg, announcing the death of Mr. Burlingame this morning. In haste, yours, HAMILTON FISH.

"To the Hon. N. P. Banks."

Mr. Banks addressed the House on the subject. He said:—Mr. Speaker, although Mr. Burlingame had rendered great services to the country, he was not officially connected with this Government at the time of his death. It is not proper, therefore, to interrupt the proceedings of the House at this time by anything more than a statement of this sad occurrence, yet I crave the generous indulgence of the House to say that a fitting and proper opportunity will be presented in the regular course of business to express our appreciation of his character and great services. He wished to be remembered in connection with those services, and I promised him at the last interview I had with him that his name should not be forgoten. The mediation between the great and ancient empire of the east and the civilized nations of the west is one of the grandest services which any man in modern times has performed. That service Mr. Burlingame had carried nearly to its complete success. The empire of Russia, in which he died, and where he could but just have arrived, was the last of the great States which it was his duty to visit, and there he was certain of soon accomplishing all that could have been expected and desired by him in regard to his great mission. In regard to that mission I will only say that its creation was as much due to the peculiar and high character of Mr. Burlingame as to the necessities of the Government which he represented.

Messrs. George E. Harris, J. L. Morphis, George C. W. McKee, and Legrand W. Perce, members elect from Mississippi, appeared and took the oaths of office.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill granting lands to California to aid in the construction of a railroad from Vallego to Humboldt bay, California. Referred.

Mr. Strong offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of improving Connecticut river, as recommended in the report of Colonel Houston. Adopted.

Mr. Conger introduced a joint resolution for the creation of a harbor of refuge on Lake Huron, Mich. Referred.

Mr. Bennett asked leave to introduce and have put upon its passage a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Niagara river.

Mr. Wood objected.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Kelley (Pa.) from the shipbuilders, etc. of Philadelphia for a proper rank to naval constructors.

By Mr. Schumaker from a thousand cigarmakers of New York and Brooklyn for an increase of duties on imported cigars.

The House proceeded to the consideration, in the morning hour, of the bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah, and Mr. Fitch addressed the House in opposition to it. He admitted the probability of the destruction of polygamy by the enforcement of the bill, and that that would be a laudable and wise purpose if such destruction were all that were involved in the matter. It would be his duty to advocate the measure instead of opposing it, but knowing something of the Mormon country, and something more of the peculiar character and motives of the peoples inhabiting that country, and he was compelled to submit that this bill enforced as a law would provoke consequences most prolific of misfortune, and entail results altogether unprecedented.

Among these results might be included, first, the temporary obstruction if not complete destruction of the great overland railroad; next, Utah would be returned to the desolateness which had once reigned supreme upon her soil. Again, the growing industries of a vast country would be checked and the development of the Pacific coast seriously retarded, and beyond all this thousands of brave men would be slain, and millions of treasure expended. He feared that the people of Utah would regard the passage of this bill as a declaration of war, and would prepare with all the fury, and earnestness, and zeal of fanatics to enter upon a contest most bitter, protracted, and bloody.

The result of such a contest no man could doubt. The Mormons would be exterminated or driven out of Utah. But with polygamy thus destroyed, adultery thus delocalized, concubinage thus stamped out; with virtue and desolation reigning supreme in a waste where only the shout of the savage disturbed the stillness, the rebuking verdict of a tax-burdened people would be, that the result accomplished was not worth the sacrifice involved. What would there be in such a contest appealing to either the judgment, the conscience, or the patriotism of the people? Did it not lack all the elements which inspired men to go forth to battle?

He understood, of course, the disgrace it was to the nation that the barbarous social practice of the Asiatic should be unblushingly pursued among a Saxon people in the noon of the nineteenth century. He condemned the iniquity of the Mormon creed. He was filled with amazement and pity at the voluntary degradation of the Mormon women. He compassionated while he abhorred that spirit, whether it were a spirit of sensuality or of sacrifice that ignored and repudiated that holiest impulse of human nature, that sacred passion which no man could feel at once for two women and which no woman could entertain for him whom she did not believe to be exclusively her own. But the question was a practical, not a sentimental one; history nowhere made mention of a colony of equal age more industrious, more united, more powerful, or more self-sustaining. They were industrious, thrifty, temperate; they were comparatively free from every vice except polygamy, and according to their creed, that was no vice, but a religious duty; they believed in their faith as deeply as the Mohametan believes in his Koran, or the Christian in the crucifixion of his Redeemer.

To assail that faith with armies would be to consolidate and strengthen and infuse its votaries with more ardent zeal. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cullom) believed that they would make no resistance. Had they faced the storm and the savage, the desert and disease, to be turned from their tenets or driven from their convictions by an act of Congress? Would any sentiment less earnest than passionate, zealous, fanatical belief, have induced a people to go to such a distance from the centre of civilization, to accept such contumely, and undergo such sacrifices and such toil?

Gentlemen were in error in supposing that no other purpose than unbridled indulgence in gross animal sensualism carried the Mormons, through privation and labor, to Utah. If such alone had been their purpose they might perhaps have achieved it at less cost, less effort, and less unpleasant notoriety, without crossing the Mississippi river.

FROM EUROPE.

Opposition to Papal Rule.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A despatch from Vienna says the Austrian Government, if the co-operation of Napoleon can be first secured, proposes to convoke the Catholic powers in order to oppose the Papal pretensions.

News of Mr. Burlingame's Death in London.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A despatch from St. Petersburg announces the death of Anson Burlingame in that city, shortly before noon to-day. No particulars are given.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Bourse closed active. Rentes, 74f. 10c.

HAVRE, Feb. 23.—Cotton opened firm at 139f. on the spot, and 136f. afloat.

FROM THE PLAINS.

An Indian Fight.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A letter from Fort Sully gives the particulars of a desperate fight between three hundred Sioux and Crow Indians early in January, above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri river. The attack was made near sundown, under the Chief Spotted Eagle, who was killed. The Sioux managed to overpower the Crows, every one of whom was killed in a hand to hand encounter. The Sioux lost twelve killed on the ground, and five died next day. Many more were dangerously wounded.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murderers Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—John Reynolds was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of April, in the Tombs.

Michael Mead, who kicked his mother to death, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison, with hard labor, for seven years.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Cotton unsettled; sales of 800 bales middling upland at 24½c. Flour—State and Western quiet but firm for low grades, which are scarce; Southern steady. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Corn—New, scarce and advanced 2@3c.; new mixed Western 85@93c. Oats advanced 1c.; State, 62@63½c.; Western, 55@57c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $26·62½; prime, $21·50@22. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 15½c. Whisky quiet at 99c.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Church Anniversary.

HARTFORD, Feb. 23.—The two hundredth anniversary of the organization of the South Congregational Church, in this city, was celebrated yesterday.

The Boston Constitutional Club.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The Constitutional Club celebrated their sixth anniversary last evening by a banquet at the United States Hotel, at which speeches were made by John Quincy Adams, George Lunt, Mayor Shurtleff, and others.

Mechanics' Apprentices' Library.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Mechanics' Library Association was observed last evening by a levee and dinner which was numerously attended. Charles W. Stock was the orator of the occasion.

Schooner Wrecked.

The schooner M. J. Miller, from St. John, N. B., from Philadelphia, with pig iron, went ashore on the beach near Orleans, Cape Cod, on the 21st, but after throwing over her deck-load of laths, got off and proceeded last night.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.—The bill from the House authorizing the Commissioners of Highways to nominate Supervisors was passed to third reading and laid over, the Republican Senators voting in its favor.

A great number of unimportant local bills were considered.

House.

The following bills were objected to, and laid over for one week:—

By Mr. McKinstry, ordaining that Independence Square be forever free from public buildings.

By Mr. Carlin, authorizing the people to vote in October for the site for public buildings.

By Mr. Beans, prohibiting the sale of produce from wagons or street stands.

By Mr. Bunn, dividing the city into five highway districts, and allowing the people of each district to elect a commissioner to serve three years.

The proceedings were otherwise unimportant.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Cotton dull and nominal at 23¾@24c. Flour fairly active and firm; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6.; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·62½@6·75. Wheat dull; prime and choice Maryland, $1·40@1·45; Pennsylvania, $1·28@1·26. Corn—white steady at 95@98c.; yellow dull at 92@93c. Oats dull at 53@54c. Rye dull at 93@95c. Pork firm; Mess, $27·50@28. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 15½@16c.; clear do., 16½@16¾c.; shoulders, 12½@13c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky quiet, at 99c@$1.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The holiday of Washington's Birthday has been strictly observed in financial circles. Heretofore some of the more anxious dealers in stocks and gold have been in the habit of idling down to the street on such days and extemporizing a market in the 'Gold Alley' or at the portico of the Stock Exchange; but to-day Broad and Wall streets were as quiet as on Sunday.

"To-day the quotations for five-twenties in London came 89¾, which is the highest price ever made in the foreign market—a rather curious coincidence, considering the circumstance and the day.

"The financial wisdom of Congress, which had been lying dormant for some weeks, burst out afresh on Monday in the form of action on the resolution to authorize and direct the Banking Committee of the House to provide for fifty millions additional currency. The House adjourned soon after; and as the Senate was so unpatriotic, or rather so very patriotic, as to work yesterday, we are without further information from the one, but are assured from the other that no such bill can pass the upper house. It was in the muddle of trying to comprehend the matter that the markets closed on Monday. The operators in both the Gold Room and Stock Exchange made free use of the telegrams to confuse and confound the public with reference to the real situation of the proposed measure, and in the outset unloaded a great deal of stock and gold upon the impression that Congress had taken a sudden and bold step in the direction of inflation. We are now told the bill has no chance in the Senate, and the 'outsiders' who were tempted to buy stocks on Monday, in expectation of a sharp advance, will, after having the privilege of carrying such stocks over the holiday, be assailed by the same cliques, with a view to forcing them to let go at a decline. It is difficult to tell how far the cliques have already brought back the stocks which they realized upon last week; but, as prices have not declined very much, the public being obstinate and money easy, they will not cease the worrying and baiting process until they find that the drift of the general current is too strong to submit to their efforts to reverse its direction. Should they fail it will not be the first time that the Wall street combinations, after setting the machine in motion, have been overrun when they attempted to turn it the other way. The action of Congress was in this special instance very ingeniously used. The rapidity with the older operators can make a flank movement would do credit to General Grant. In the Gold Room a very feverish state of affairs was the result. The price fluctuated between the extremes of 118¼@119¾, closing finally at 118¾, the great mass of dealers being utterly puzzled to interpret the news."

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Mississippi and Georgia Reconstruction—Penny Postage—The Case of Whittemore—New Congressmen Sworn in—The Burlingame Excitement.

EUROPE.

Washington's Birthday Celebrated at Vienna and Paris—Speech of Baron Von Beust, Prime Minister of Austria.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mississippi Reconstruction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President signed the Mississippi bill this morning, and it is expected that the Senators and members from that State will be sworn in during the day. It is said objections will be made to both Revels and Ames, and that a violent fight will be made on the latter.

Penny Postage.

The publisher of the New York *Independent* made an argument before the House Postal Committee to-day in favor of penny postage on newspapers. The matter has been assigned to a sub-committee to examine and report.

Reorganization of the Navy.

The House Naval Committee has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy calling upon him to give the number of officers necessary to the efficiency of the navy in each rank—both line and staff. They do not propose to decide on the bill for the reorganization of the navy until an answer is received.

The Case of Whittemore.

The galleries of the House are crowded to-day in anticipation of the case of Whittemore coming up. The people seem anxious to witness his expulsion. It is said that Butler will offer a substitute for Logan's resolution of expulsion, simply censuring Whittemore. Logan, however, announces his determination to push his resolution of expulsion.

Readmission of Georgia.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Reconstruction Committee yesterday agreed to report a bill for the readmission of Georgia with precisely the same terms and conditions as those imposed in the cases of Virginia and Mississippi.

Congressmen Sworn In.

The following gentlemen were sworn in to-day as members of Congress from Mississippi:—

Colonel L. W. Peirce, Fifth district; General George C. McKee, Fourth district. These were Federal officers.

Colonel J. H. Morphis, Second district; Colonel George E. Harris, First district. These were Confederate officers.

General Barry, a Federal officer, elected in the Third district, is absent, from wounds received in an affray during the canvass.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—Jacob Anthony, to be Surveyor of Customs at New Albany, Ind.; Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of Customs at Buffalo, N. Y.; Rollin O. Edgerton, Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock, Ark.; Eben Everett, Register of Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico; Thomas Cummings, late Captain 19th Regiment U. S. A., to be captain of infantry.

Resignation of General Ames.

Previous to the signing of the Mississippi bill by the President, the resignation of Brevet Major-General Adelbert Ames as Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, his lineal rank, was received and accepted.

Seizure of Illicit Whisky.

Supervisor John O'Donnel telegraphs to Commissioner Delano the seizure at Buffalo, N. Y., of one thousand barrels of whisky on account of not being stamped.

Mr. Burlingame Ill Only Four Days.

The first telegram received this morning concerning the death of Mr. Burlingame was from Minister Curtin at St. Petersburg, merely announcing the fact. The second telegram was from Minister Washburne at Paris, saying he died after an illness of four days.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Carpenter said the real question at issue was whether the case should be decided by the Commissioner of Patents, to whom the law gave authority, or by the Chief of Ordnance, who had passed upon it.

Mr. Cragin recited the facts of the case, and the reason why the bill should pass.

After further discussion the bill was laid aside.

Mr. Wilson presented the credentials of H. R. Revels, as Senator-elect from Mississippi, which were read. The paper was a certificate of election for the term ending in 1871, and was signed by General Ames, Military Governor of Mississippi.

eMr. Saulsbury inquired whether the paper was any vidence of the election of the person referred to.

The Chair replied that if objection was made to the administration of the oath to Mr. Revels, the question whether the oath should be administered would be submitted to the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury said that, before the question of administering the oath came up, other questions might have to be settled. At this particular stage he submitted that the certificate of a military officer that this man had been elected to the Senate of the United States was not such a certificate as was required by law.

Mr. Stewart remarked that the certificates of election of the various Senators from the reconstructed States had been signed by Provisional Governors.

Mr. Saulsbury proceeded to argue that admission to the Senate could only be claimed upon a valid election by a valid Legislature. In the present case there was no evidence emanating from the Legislature that they had elected any one, but simply a certificate from an individual styling himself a military officer and Provisional Governor, that the Legislature had done certain acts. He denied that any Provisional Governor could send a communication to this body, for such an officer was unknown to the Constitution.

Mr. Wilson forwarded to the Clerk and had read a certified copy of the proceedings in the election of Senators of the United States by the Mississippi Legislature.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The tree of degraded sensuality did not bear fruits of thrift, industry, and temperance. He did not intend to apologize for the unlawful acts of the Mormons, but he desired the House to understand what it would undertake in passing this bill. If its provisions were attempted to be enforced there would be war. He appealed to the judgment of the gentlemen, and to that of history, which is philosophy teaching by example, whether it was not probable that a people who believed in their religion as deeply as Mormons did would not fight, and die, if need be, in the effort to preserve it from annihilation.

Being so determined, was it to be expected that they would postpone hostilities until the first company of forty thousand troops provided for in the bill could reach the very borders of Utah? They would regard the passage of the bill as a declaration of war, and would hasten to fortify and provision and arm themselves. They could maintain a contest for months, perhaps for years. With their facilities for organization, they could destroy hundreds of miles of the great overland railroad in a week. Of course, they would be conquered in the end, because they could be exterminated.

But it would cost millions upon millions of treasure and thousands upon thousands of lives, and it would cost the interruption of that travel which was permanently growing in importance, and promised, if undisturbed, to fulfil the dream of Columbus, and to make America a new highway to the Indies. The suppression of polygamy would therefore, in his judgment, be purchased at too great cost. The case of the Mormons was that of a handful of men and women governing themselves in their own way, and making of their method, with one odious exception, an undoubted success. They might look in vain elsewhere than in Utah for cities without a brothel or gaming house.

Mr. Fitch proceeded to depict the misfortunes which would be inflicted even on the women of Utah by depriving them even of the semblance of marriage which now protects them, and concluded with a strong protest against the passage of the bill.

He was listened to throughout with marked attention, and his peroration was applauded.

Mr. Sargent followed in opposition to the bill, which, if enforced, would be most deleterious to the people of California, as the first movement of the Mormons would be to tear up hundreds of miles of the Pacific Railroad. He endorsed generally the views expressed by Mr. Fitch.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over to the next morning hour.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and continued in session till 2 o'clock, at which hour the question of the expulsion of Mr. R. F. Whittemore came up for action, the House being unusually full and the galleries and corridors crowded with spectators. In the meantime David Atwood, member elect from Wisconsin, the successor of Mr. Hopkins, deceased, appeared and took the oath of office.

FROM EUROPE.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in Vienna.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The birthday of Washington was splendidly celebrated in this city last evening, by a banquet given by Mr. Jay, the American Minister. A great many celebrities were present, including Baron Von Beust, Prime Minister of Austria. Mr. Jay toasted European sovereigns, and Von Beust replied in the English language. He said that the close and undisturbed relations between the United States and Austria were a matter of congratulation. Union and freedom was the motto of both countries. Union alone promoted progress, and freedom alone gave peace. In concluding his remarks he gave as a sentiment, "The memory of George Washington, the champion of freedom and peace."

Other speeches were made, both in the English and German languages, and the guests did not separate until a late hour.

New Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A commercial treaty between Austria and Great Britain has been ratified by both Governments.

Steamship Line from Australia to California.

The contract for a new line of steamships from Sydney, New South Wales, to San Francisco, has been signed. The steamers will touch at Honolulu,